The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Mitchell's Division at Huntsville, Ala.

The Line of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad in Our Possession.

Two Hundred Prisoners and Fifteen Locomotives Captured.

Further Details of the Great Battle at Pittsburgh Landing.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded Ten Thousand—That of the Rebels Fifteen Thousand.

Rebel Reports of the First Day's Fight.

A BULLETIN FROM BEAUREGARD.

More Valuable Spoils Discovered at Island Number Ten.

OCCUPATION OF HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

The Secretary of War has received information that Huntsville, Ala., was occupied yesterday by Gen. MITCHELL, without much resistance. Two hundred prisoners were taken; *also fifteen locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock.*

The news of the capture of Huntsville is of greater importance to the Government than at first appears. Efforts have been making for a long time to cut the railroad leading from Richmond to the West. It was expected that we should be able to do this at Knoxville, in Tennessee, and more recently at Salem, in Virginia, but the news of to-day precludes the necessity of either of these movements in the States named, as our gallant troops in the West have got possession of the same road in Alabama, at a better point, so that Corinth is now completely flanked, and the only hope of escape for the rebels in Virginia is by way of North Carolina, and they cannot accomplish this without engaging the bayonets and cannon of the brave army under Gen. BURNSIDE. The fifteen locomotives and large amount of rolling stock found at Huntsville will furnish the facilities required for other important achievements which must soon take place.

GEN. MITCHELL'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

The following dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 11.

After a forced march of incredible difficulty, leaving Fayetteville yesterday at 12 noon, my advanced guard, consisting of PUSCHIN'S Brigade, KENNETT'S Cavalry, and SIMONSON'S Battery, entered Huntsville this morning at 6 o'clock. The city was completely taken by surprise, no one having considered the march practicable in the time. We have captured about 200 prisoners, fifteen locomotives, a large amount of passenger and box platform cars, the telegraph apparatus and office, and two Southern mails.

We have, at last, succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway communication between the Southern States.

(Signed) O. M. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE CITY OF HUNTSVILLE.

Huntsville, the occupation of which by our troops is above reported, is the Capital of Madison County, in Northern Alabama; and is situated ten miles north of the Tennessee River. *It is a station on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.* It is a small town of four thousand inhabitants, and is exceedingly pleasantly and beautifully situated, in a fertile and rich planting country. The town is well-built and elegant, and contains a handsome brick Court-house in the Grecian style of architecture, erected at a cost of $45,000. The other principal buildings are the Bank (which cost $80,000, constructed of brown stone, with an Ionic portico;) a female seminary, a market-house, and six churches of various Protestant denominations, two Presbyterian, a Methodist, a Baptist, an Episcopalian, etc. There are three printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper. There is a macadamized road to the Tennessee River, and also a navigable canal. Madison County, by the census of 1860, had a population of 26,460. The principal feature of importance in the capture of Huntsville is the fact that thereby we cut the railroad connection between the eastern and western rebel States.

THE PITTSBURGH LANDING BATTLE

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 12.

The *Gazette's*, Pittsburgh, Tenn., correspondent says the sum and sumstance of the battle is:

On Sunday we were pushed from disaster to disaster till we lost every division camp we had, and were driven within half a mile of the landing, when the approach of night, the timely aid of the gunboats, the tremendous efforts of our artillerists, and BUELL'S approach saved us.

On Monday, after nine hours' hard fighting, we simply regained what we had lost on Sunday. Not a division advanced half a mile beyond our old camps on Monday, except Gen. LEW. WALLACE'S.

The lowest estimates place our loss in killed and wounded at 9,300, and in prisoners 3,000 to 4,000. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,000 heavier. The rebels in their retreat left acres covered with their dead, whom they had carried to the rear, and destroyed the heavy supplies they had brought up.

Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, who were so severely handled on the first day, were only able to man three guns on Monday, but with these, after a desperate contest, they succeeded completely in silencing and capturing the rebel battery of six guns. They were, however, compelled to abandon it, from lack of horses to draw it off. Their own pieces were brought off by hand.

The general retreat of the enemy commenced at dark on Monday, our cavalry following them until the horses were tired out. But for the almost impassable condition of the roads, the route would have been made complete, and we could have carried their intrenched camp at Corinth. It will be impossible, on account of the condition of the roads, to do it now for some days.

The rebel artillery was superior to ours; their small arms were almost equal.

The rebel loss was 15,000 *killed and wounded; ours was* 10,000. *These will be found moderate estimates.* The enemy have taken more prisoners than we. The Eighth Iowa were captured *en masse.*

When the reporter left, Wednesday morning, our advance, which had been pursuing the rebels, had only occupied the ground formerly held by the enemy, half way between Pittsburgh and Corinth. *The enemy are straining every nerve to get in reinforcements, and bloody work must yet occur before we drive them from their position.*

The TIMES' special says, the responsibility of the surprise *rests with the commanding officer.* On Friday a large force of rebel cavalry appeared within sight of our lines and remained there, but Gen. SHERMAN, who occupied the advance, had been ordered not to bring on an engagement, consequently he sent out no corresponding force to meet them. They remained in this position until Sunday morning. They served as a screen, behind which Gen. BEAUREGARD formed his troops into line of battle undiscovered.

When the attack was first made the Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-first and the Seventy-seventh Ohio Regiments displayed inexcusable inefficiency. The latter fled without firing a gun—the others fired one or two rounds, and then fled. Cowardice! These regiments left the point undefended, and the enemy immediately closed in and surrounded the more advanced regiments. It is also stated that the Eighteenth Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Iowa fled after firing two or three rounds. When the enemy fled they burned all their wagons, and left their wounded behind, all of whom are prisoners. The Waterhouse Battery lost one killed and sixteen wounded, WILLIARD'S Chicago Battery had five killed and thirty wounded.

One of the New-Orleans regiments, the Louisiana Tigers, were almost entirely left on the field, either killed or wounded. They were nearly all wealthy men, and dressed in the Zouave uniform.

Gen. Prentiss escaped on Tuesday, and came into camp alone. In the confusion of the retreat he managed to elude the rebel vigilance.

BEAUREGARD intended to make his attack two days previously, but extraordinary rains impeded his progress and delayed his arrival. Had the attack been made at the time intended, Gen. BUELL could not possibly have reached in time to save us from defeat.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 12.

The Chicago *Tribune* reporter, who has returned from Pittsburgh Landing, furnishes the following:

"TAYLOR'S and WATERHOUSE'S batteries, supported by the Twenty-third Illinois, Seventy-seventh and Fifty-third Ohio regiments, were the first in the fight. Both the Ohio regiments ran, the Seventy-seventh without firing a gun, leaving WATERHOUSE without any support. He fought half an hour, however, retiring with three of his guns. He was wounded in the thigh by a Minié ball, but not fatally. His battery is badly cut up. TAYLOR'S battery continued to fight, supported splendidly by the Illinois Regiment, until he and his support were outflanked on both sides; he then retired through a cross fire, having but one man killed and seventeen wounded.

Meantime WATERHOUSE, with his three guns, took up a second position, supported by the Second Brigade of MCCLERNAND'S Division, composed of the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Illinois, Col. MARSH commanding. During the forenoon they were compelled to retire through their own encampment, with heavy loss, into some woods, where they formed a second line of battle.

An advance was then ordered by Gen. MCCLERNAND; a hundred rods advance brought them in sight of the rebels. Here commenced one of the most fiercely-contested engagements of the day, resulting in the repulse of the enemy, who were driven back through our encampments. At this point the enemy met reinforcements, and, our ammunition being out, Col. MARSH gave the command to give place to another brigade. They were, however, compelled to retreat within half a mile of the river.

At this moment, the gunboats opened fire, throwing shells over the heads of our men, and covered the ground in every direction with rebel slain. TAYLOR'S Battery again took a position on the parade ground of the First Division, and opened on the rebel battery placed eight hundred yards distant, and a splendid artillery duel took place. The rebel battery was silenced, and their caisson blown up; TAYLOR'S Battery then ordered into a reserve.

During the fight several Mississippi regiments, who had arrived Saturday night, came into the fight at double-quick, but were immediately repulsed.

On Monday a Michigan battery, captured the day before, was retaken by the Sixteenth Wisconsin. The fight after taking this battery was conducted in person by Gen. BEAUREGARD, and in his efforts to recover it he was wounded in the arm. He was successful in taking it, but it was again taken from him. *It was captured and recaptured not less than six times."*

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 12.

Major MCDONALD, of the Eighth Missouri Regiment, arrived here last night, direct from Pittsburgh Landing. He confirms the death of A. S. JOHNSTON, and was told by a Lieutenant that BUSHROD JOHNSON, who escaped from Fort Donelson, was also killed. He thinks all the reports about BEAUREGARD'S being wounded are unreliable.

An officer of the New-Orleans Creole Battalion, who was taken prisoner, says that BEAUREGARD made a speech on Saturday, before the battle, in which he told them the result was *a sure thing, and could not fail.* They would capture GRANT'S army, then whip BUELL, and thus hold their railroads. *If they lost the day, he said, they might as well lay down their arms, and go home.*

Maj. MCDONALD thinks the story of the escape of Gen. PRENTISS is not true; he and a greater portion of his brigade were taken prisoners in the early part of the fight on Sunday.

The gunboats did fine work, and probably saved our army from total destruction on Sunday.

The beginning of the fight on Sunday was a complete surprise, *many officers and soldiers being overtaken in their tents, and slaughtered or taken prisoners.* Gen. SMITH was not in the fight, but lying sick at Savanna, not being able to get out of bed.

Our forces on Sunday were not over 25,000 men, and the enemy's not less than 90,000. *The rebel Quartermaster says 90,000 rations were issued before they left Corinth.*

The second day's fight was not half as desperate as the first. The rebels soon gave way before our fresh troops, and the pursuit was not continued.

Major MCDONALD thinks our killed will number at least 1,000, and 3,000 wounded. He says 1,400 or 1,600 wounded rebels were left on the field, and thinks their killed amounts to 3,000. Besides the wounded, we did not take more than 500 prisoners.

BEAUREGARD is thought not to be prepared to make a stand at Corinth, and if pressed will retreat to Jackson, Miss.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 6—Midnight.

In my last letter I stated that I did not believe that any battle would take place for the next ten days between our forces and the rebel troops which were concentrated at Corinth. I was led to this belief by the opinion current among our officers, that the enemy would intrench themselves and await an attack at their cherished stronghold named above, and known as the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railways. This being the policy heretofore adopted by the rebel forces, it was supposed it would be adhered to in the present case. The sequel shows that they have changed their tactics, and prefer an offensive rather than a defensive mode of warfare. This arose, in part, from the fact that they knew of the approach of the divisions from Gen. BUELL'S column, and from their design to destroy or conquer the force already in the field before their arrival.

Under these circumstances matters have gone on rather loosely for a few days past on our side, our commanders feeling confident that even secession audacity would never dare to assert an opposition in the open field. How often they may have been warned as to these facts I cannot say. Yet no longer than yesterday a "secesh" prisoner, who died on the steamer *Hiawatha,* assured them with his latest breath that "to-day the battle would take place." Yet no extra measures were adopted to guard against a surprise, or allow the troops to prepare themselves for defence in case such an attack should be made. Thus matters rested until an early hour this morning.

The battle-ground chosen for the struggle of to-day occupied a semi-circle of about three and a half miles from the town of Pittsburgh, our forces being stationed in the form of a semi-circle, the right resting on a point north of Crump's Landing, our centre being directly in front of the main road to Corinth, and our left extending to the river, in the direction of Hamburgh—a small place four miles north of Pittsburgh Landing.

It has been known, for some days past, that proper attention had not been paid to the placing of pickets a sufficient distance from our front lines to insure against surprise, and in some cases it had even been neglected altogether. No pickets, it is said, have ever been placed in front of Gen. PRENTISS' Division, although it was known that the secesh spies and scouting-parties were continually hovering even near to the outside row of the tents of his regiments. They were to be met by every scouting-party which left our camps, and the rencounters of the last few days have proven so disastrous to them that they determined to repay them with interest.

At 2 o'clock this morning, Col. PEABODY, of PRENTISS' Division, fearing that everything was not right, dispatched a body of four hundred men beyond the camp, for the purpose of looking after any force which might be lurking in that direction. The step was wisely taken, for a half-mile's advance showed a heavy force approaching, who fired upon them with great slaughter. Those who escaped fell back to the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The contest had been of but short duration, and the advance of the Secessionists reached the brigade of Col. PEABODY just as the long roll was sounded and the men were falling into line. Their resistance, taken so unawares, was of but short duration, and they retreated in as good order as was possible under a galling fire, until they reached the lines of the Second Division.

At 6 o'clock the attack had become general along the entire front of our line. The enemy, in large force, had driven in the pickets of Gen. SHERMAN'S division, and fallen with vengeance on the Forty-eighth Regiment O. V. M., Col. SULLIVAN, the Seventieth, Col. COCKERELL, and the Seventy-second, Col. BUCKLAND. The troops here had never before been in action, and being so unexpectedly attacked, ere they could fully understand their position, or get into file, they made as able a resistance as was possible, but were, in common with the forces of Gen. PRENTISS, forced to seek support on the troops immediately in their rear. The Fifth Ohio Cavalry, formerly belonging to this division, had been removed to Gen. HURLBUT'S command the day before yesterday, and their place supplied and camp occupied by the Second Illinois Cavalry. These latter knew nothing of the approach of the enemy until they were in their midst, firing into their tents, and applying the torch as they came.

The slaughter, on this first onslaught of the enemy, was very severe, scores falling at every discharge of the enemy's guns, and all making their best effort to escape, or repel the foe. It, however, soon became evident that the secession force was overpowering, and nothing was left for the advance line but retreat. This was done in considerable disorder, both officers and men losing every particle of their baggage, it of course falling into the enemy's hands.

At 8½ o'clock the fight had become quite general, the second line of divisions having received the advance in good order, and made every preparation for a suitable reception of the foe.

As your correspondent reached the third line of our forces, he met several thousands of stragglers, many of them from the hospitals, but many more who had never before witnessed the service of the battle-field, and who so far had not found it much to their liking. Their faces were turned to the river, and neither persuasion or threats could induce them to change their course. I must say, that at this juncture your correspondent was strongly reminded of the great panic at Bull Run, for appearances indicated that the same scenes were likely to be reënacted upon this occasion. Men and women came promiscuously, singly, and by dozens, filling the road, limping, staggering along. In some cases supported on the arms of comrades or others, but all having the same destination and bent on the accomplishment of the same purpose, viz.: To escape from the sound of the whizzing balls, which were flying in every direction.

The timely arrival of Gen. GRANT, who had hastened up from Savanna, led to the adoption of such measures as put a termination to this uncalled-for flight from the battle-field. A strong guard was posted across the thoroughfares, with orders to halt every soldier whose face was turned riverward. Some few of the wounded were allowed to proceed, but the self-constituted guard who had chosen that as a means of escape, were made to keep within the lines under penalty of a stronger admonition at the hands of the established line of sentries.

All the wagons and other vehicles of transportation on their way to the camps were turned back, and the road given as far as was practicable to the use of the ambulances, which were now getting to be very plenty. They were not, however, sufficient for the demands of the occasion, there being in many cases but two to each regiment, and heavy army wagons were used to make up the deficiency. These rattled along over the jagged road, through the mud, over roots and stones, filled to the top with the wounded and such of the sick as were unable to leave the regimental hospitals without assistance.

At 10 o'clock the entire line on both sides was engaged in one of the most terrible battles ever known in this country. The roar of the cannon and musketry was without intermission from the main centre to a point extending half-way down the left wing. The great struggle was more upon the gathered forces, which had fallen back upon SHERMAN'S position into the next line of troops. A desperate charge had just been made upon the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, and it not being sufficiently sustained by a force of infantry, it was at last relinquished, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Another severe fight occurred for the possession of the Fifth Ohio Battery, which resulted in three of its guns being taken by the secession forces.

By 11 o'clock quite a number of the commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a single field officer remained; yet the fighting continued with an earnestness which plainly showed that the contest on both sides was for death or victory. The almost deafening sound of artillery, and the rattle of the musketry, were all that could be heard as the men stood and silently delivered their fire, evidently bent on the work of destruction with a fervor which knew no bounds. Foot by foot the ground was contested, a single narrow strip of open land dividing the opponents. Not having had time, in their hasty departure from their camps, to bring forward the hand-stretchers so necessary for the easy transportation of the wounded, such available means as were at hand were adopted, and the soldier's outstretched blanket received his crippled comrade, as the only available method by which he could be carried to the rear. Many who were maimed fell back without help, while others still fought in the ranks until they were actually forced back by their company officers.

Finding it impossible to drive back the centre of our column, at 12 o'clock the enemy slackened their fire upon it, and made a most vigorous effort on our left wing, endeavoring to outflank it by driving it into the river bank at a point about one and a half miles above Pittsburgh Landing. This wing was under command of Gen. HURLBUT, and was composed of the Fourteenth, Thirty-second, Forty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Indiana, the Eighth, Twenty-first, and Eighteenth Illinois. Fronting its entire line, however, was a brigade under Gen. SHERMAN, composed of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh Ohio. TAYLOR'S Fifth Ohio Cavalry were also in Gen. HURLBUT'S Division; but, from the improper nature of the arms with which they were provided, they were not able to do one-half the execution the men desired.

With the first demonstration of the enemy upon the left wing it was to be seen that all the fury was being poured out upon it with the determination that it should give way. For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, and I could liken the explosion of the small arms to nothing save a cane brake in a state of conflagration. The Mississippi riflemen, a large and well organized body of good marksmen and desperate men, fought with a valor that was only equaled by those who received their unerring fire, and returned it with an energy which assured them that many of those who had endured the fire of Donelson was in the ranks before them.

In this quarter it seemed, for the period of nearly an hour, that the enemy would succeed in driving our forces. Three different times they drove our men slowly before them, until they came in sight of the river, and were plainly visible even to those on the main landing below.

While the conflict raged the hottest in the quarter we were writing of, the gunboat *Tyler* passed slowly up the river to a point directly opposite the force of the enemy, and poured in a broadside from her immense guns. The shell went tearing and crashing through the woods, felling trees in their course, and spreading havoc wherever they fell. The explosions were tremendous, and the shell falling far inland, most probably, from their direction, in the very heart of the Secession force, must have told with a startling effect. At any rate, I attribute the failure of the foe to carry the left wing, in a great measure, to the well-directed shots of the *Tyler.* The land force might have been able to have successfully kept the immense weight of the enemy, but from my observation of the matter, I think they were greatly aided by the well-directed shots from the gunboat.

Up to three o'clock, it will be remembered, the battle had raged with a fury which defies description. At every point the rebels had found every attempt to break our lines unavailing. They had striven to drive in our main column, and finding that impossible, had turned all their strength upon our left wing. Foiled in that quarter, they now made another attack on the centre, and fought like tigers. They found our lines well prepared for and in full expectation of their coming; every man to his post, and all willing to bring the contest to a definite conclusion.

In hourly expectation of the arrival of the forces under Gens. NELSON and THOMAS, who were at Savanna, and to whom messages had been sent, a fact as well known to the Secessionists as ourselves, they made every effort to rout our forces before these reinforcements should have come forward. They were, however, fighting against a wall of fire and steel, manned by as brave hearts as ever smelled the essence of gunpowder. Volley answered to volley, and for a time the battle of the morning was reënacted over the same ground, and with the same vigor on both sides.

At five o'clock there was a short cessation in the firing of the enemy, their lines falling back on the centre for the distance, perhaps, of nearly a mile. They then suddenly wheeled and again threw their entire force upon the left wing, determined to make the final struggle of the day in that quarter. The gunboat *Lexington,* in the meantime, had arrived from Savanna, and after sending a messenger to Gen. GRANT to ascertain the direction in which the enemy lay from the river, the two boats took position about half a mile above the landing and poured their shell up a deep ravine reaching to the river on their right. The shots were thick and fast and told with a thrilling effect.

In the meantime Gen. WALLACE had taken a circuitous route from Crump's Landing and appeared suddenly on the right wing of the enemy. In face of this combination of circumstances, the rebels felt that their enterprise was for the day a failure, and as night was about at hand they slowly fell back, fighting as they went until they reached an advantageous position, somewhat in the rear, and yet occupying the main road to Corinth. The gunboats continued to send their shell after them until they had entirely got beyond their reach. Thus ends an outline of the battle of the first day.

There is no time or opportunity at this hour to obtain a list, or even any accurate knowledge of the loss by killed, wounded or missing. Some of our Ohio regiments have suffered severely, although the number of those severely wounded is comparatively small. Gun shots in the arms and legs are very plentiful, it seemingly having been the object of the enemy to wound rather than kill outright, being in adherence to the policy that it requires four men to take care of one wounded, while none are required to look after the dead.

After a wearied watching of several hours of the most intense anxiety, the advance regiments of Gen. BUELL'S Division appeared on the opposite bank of the river, at five o'clock this afternoon. Steamers were immediately sent over, and the work of ferriage began, the Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Sixth Ohio being the first to cross, followed by the main portion of Gen. NELSON'S Division. They were succeeded by Gen. BAUER'S command, embracing, among others, the First and Second Kentucky. Cheer after cheer greeted the arrival of the reinforcements, a knowledge of their importance in the crisis being firmly impressed upon all who had witnessed the events of this dreadful day. Without a moment's delay, they disembarked and marched to the advance, where they rested on their arms for the night. They had come at a double-quick from Savanna, but their comrades in the field had sustained an unflinching fight for fifteen hours, and they were glad to relieve them, and afford them a few hours' rest.

As I sit to-night, writing this epistle, the dead and wounded are all around me. The knife of the surgeon is busy at work, and amputated legs and arms lie scattered in every direction. The cries of the suffering victim, and the groans of those who patiently await for medical attendance, are most distressing to any one who has any sympathy with his fellow man. All day long they have been coming in, and they are placed upon the decks and within the cabins of the steamers, and wherever else they can find a resting-place. I hope my eyes may never again look upon such sights. Men with their entrails protruding, others with bullets in their breasts or shoulders, and one poor wretch I found whose eyes had been shot entirely away. All kinds of conceivable wounds are to be seen, in all parts of the body and from all varieties of weapons.

It is midnight, and beside the cries of distress, all is silent, save the hourly discharge of a broadside from the gunboats, sending heavy shell into the vicinity of the enemy's camps. I should judge that they are having a rather sleepless night, under the circumstances. The rain is beginning to fall heavily and mercilessly on the poor wounded, who are exposed to its peltings. Every particle of sheltered space is occupied by them, and yet there are hundreds who have no protection from the storm. Yet these are the circumstances incidental to this terrible war.

There is no need of endeavoring to deny that this is the battle of the great rebellion. No harder fighting has ever been done in any contest which has ever taken place in this or any other country. Soldiers stood at their guns and fed them with cartridges, hour after hour, from early dawn until sunset. Officers have been present wherever their presence could afford encouragement to their men; and privates, muskets in hand, have—hungry, thirsty, and worn—fought with an energy and perseverance which defies all description. I cannot particularize, for among so many I fear I should do some injustice by omitting to mention them, while they richly deserve all that could be said of their bravery and coolness in the hour of danger.

It might not, perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, be proper to mention any case of apparent cowardice which could occur in such a contest; yet I think justice demands that reference be made to the conduct of a new regiment, (I spare the name in consideration of the brave sons of the State,) who had arrived at this point the day previous to the battle. They marched to the top of the hill after the battle had begun to wax hot, but soon returned, and could not be induced to go forward at any time afterward. Their officers, at a late hour in the afternoon, rode among them and entreated that they fall into line. They told them that their brothers-in-arms had borne the brunt of the battle all the day long, and now needed their help. But they refused to stir.

The sound of the cannon and musketry, the whizzing of the balls over their heads, and the sight of the wounded momentarily carried past them was too much, and they refused to stir an inch from beneath the hill where they had been landed. The officers then denounced them as cowards, and warned them that a 6-pounder should be fired into their midst. Just at that time the steamer *Planet* rung her bell, and a general stampede was made, led off by the said regiment, for the possession of the boats. The Captains of the steamers having all been at their posts during the day, immediately withdrew their fastenings and put out into the stream. The *War Eagle,* rather slow in the movements of its crew, was overrun by the cowards, who refused to return to the landing until they were satisfied there was no intention on the part of the steamers to go away and leave them in the land of the "Secesh."

How different was the action of this regiment from that of a score of others I might mention, who stood manfully in the fight, amid a shower of balls such as seldom fall in any battle of modern times, especially on this side of the Atlantic. It must not be forgotten, that in this fight there were engaged troops who had not tasted a mouthful of food since the previous night, and who, in the trying peculiarities of the occasion, knew nothing save the great work in which they were engaged.

At the same time, I would say that if I were a connoisseur in the art war, and felt no interest in the result, I could not pay too high a compliment to the bravery and perseverance of the rebel troops. It seemed that they had staked their entire prospects and hopes of success upon the issue of to-day, and they could not make up their minds to retire.

Gen. BEAUREGARD had promised them that they should drink to-night of the waters of the Tennessee River. Having unlimited confidence in the great hero of Bull's Run, they believed him, and felt that it must be verified. They disputed every foot of ground in the face of our soldiers, and charged time and time again upon our lines, only to meet with repulse after repulse at every effort. The first day's trial was unsatisfactory, and they retired a few miles in the rear to await the coming day for a second attempt.

It is useless to attempt to chronicle all the various incidents of the day as they are told in every circle. All agree that it was not only the hottest work they ever experienced, but also that at several times the danger was most threatening in regard to the driving in of our lines. Those who were present at the different onslaughts made on our left wing, declare that they could not but fear, at every instant, that it would give way before the pressure. Nothing but the strongest determination on the part of both officers and privates, and the good service of the gunboats, prevented the worst fears on our part from being realized.

I do not think it proper at this time to record the statements made as to the damage done to our troops. Such and such a regiment was said to be badly cut up, and, to a certain extent, those commands which were in the first attack surprised by the enemy, did suffer considerable loss, yet not so heavy as was at first supposed. Regiments able to muster, on the previous evening, at dress parade, some six hundred men, when an effort was made to collect them to-night, did not count one-third that number. Later in the evening, however, they came in singly or in squads, until their number was considerably augmented. Certain officers were stated to have been killed who were afterward found to be but slightly wounded, the shock having been sufficient to throw them from their horses, and these returning to camp, had given foundation to the stories of their riders' death.

It is known that Gen. PRENTISS was taken prisoner in the early part of the day. Col. PEABODY, Acting Brigadier in the Sixth Division, was killed soon after the fight began, Maj. POWELL, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, falling mortally wounded near to him. I merely refer to these at this place because they occur to me as I write.

Many of the regiments who have sustained the brunt of the entire day's fight, have not tasted one mouthful of food since last night, nor can I see how they are to be supplied with any to-night. They are beyond their camps, and cannot, in the darkness, be reached by wagons laden with stores, of which there is an almost endless quantity here. Even if such stores were in their possession, they have no means to cook with, their kettles having been left behind, and the beating rain being sufficient to extinguish any fire which they might kindle. No order had been given to keep cooked rations on hand previous to the fight, because it was but little expected that any would be needed in so short a period.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 7.

During all the horrors of last night, the steamers lying at this point, which were not too heavily laden with stores or too much filled with the wounded, were engaged in ferrying the troops belonging to NELSON'S Division from the opposite shore. Every load was greeted with cheers from those on shore, and returned hastily by those who had so opportunely arrived to take part in the battle of to-day. As the boats reached the shore, the troops immediately left, and, without music, took their way to the advance on the left wing of our forces. They had received marching orders at a late hour in the afternoon, and had come on a "double quick" from Savanna. They gave, however, but little evidence of exhaustion, and evinced a stolid determination that they had not come for a child's recreation. Among the troops near the landing, they were regarded as something like veterans in the cause, and the greatest confidence began to grow up as to the successful termination of the battle, whose result had been doubtful more than once during the struggle of yesterday.

With the first hours of daylight it was evident, however, that the enemy had also been strongly reinforced, for, notwithstanding they must have known of the arrival of the new Union troops, they were the first to open the battle, which they did about 7 o'clock, and with considerable alacrity. The attack then began from the main Corinth road, a point to which they seemed strongly attached and which at no time did they leave at all unprotected. It mattered not where the main force was engaged nor where the fight raged the fiercest, there was at all times evidence that the safe security of that thoroughfare was continually cared for.

Gen. NELSON, on taking his position on the left wing last night, had dispatched a messenger to Lieut. GWYNNE, of the gunboat *Tyler,* with his compliments, requesting the loan of a box of cigars and a bottle of wine, and extending an invitation to the gunboat officers that they should visit him at his headquarters, under an oak tree near the river's bank. He also assured them that "they should see some man-of-war fighting to-day."

At the conclusion of yesterday's fighting, Gen. GRANT had assured the soldiers that "they would be in Corinth to-night," and those who had heard of his prediction in regard to the taking of Fort Donelson, made three days previous to that time, looked somewhat cheerfully to such a result, although they felt confident it would take some more hard fighting to get there.

Within half an hour from the first firing of the morning, the contest had again spread in either direction, and both the main centre and left wing were actively engaged. The rebels were, however, not so anxious to fight their way to the river's bank as on the previous day, having had a slight experience of what they might again expect if brought again under the powerful guns of the *Tyler* and *Lexington,* whose black-bulls steamed slowly along the stream, keeping careful watchfulness for any signs they might be able to gather as to the exact location of the enemy in the dense forest which stretched away to their right.

The foe was not, however, lacking in activity, and they were met by the reinforcements, together with the still unwearied soldiers of yesterday, with an energy that they certainly could not have expected. At nine o'clock the sound of the artillery and musketry fully equaled that of the day previous, though it could not be said to continue so long in one quarter. It now became evident that the rebels were avoiding the extreme of the left wing, and endeavoring to find some weak point in the lines by which to turn our force, and thus create an irrevocable confusion. It is wonderful with what perseverance and determination they adhered to this purpose. They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly would, by some masterly stroke of generalship, direct a most vigorous assault upon some division where they fancied they would not be expected. The fire of our lines was steady as clock work, and it soon became evident that the enemy almost considered the task they had undertaken a hopeless one.

Notwithstanding the continued rebuff of the rebels wherever they had made their assaults, up to 11 o'clock they had given no evidence of retiring from the field. Their firing had been as rapid and vigorous at times as during the most terrible hours of the previous day, yet not so well confined to one point of attack.

Still further reinforcements now began to arrive. The steamers *Crescent City, Hiawatha, Louisville, John Warner* and others having left Savanna, loaded to the guards with troops belonging to Gen. BUELL'S command. Those immediately mounted the hill and took possession upon the right of the main centre, under Gen. WALLACE.

So far the fight of the morning had been waged some one and a half miles within our former lines, and but a short distance from the river's bank, in a due westerly direction.

Gens. GRANT, BUELL, NELSON, SHERMAN, and CRITTENDEN, (I learn, though I have not seen him,) were present everywhere, directing the movements for a new stroke on our part against the foe. Gen. WALLACE'S Division, on the right, had been strongly reinforced, and suddenly both wings of our army were turned upon the enemy with the intention of driving the immense body into an extensive ravine. At the same time a powerful battery had been stationed near an open field, known as the "battalion drill ground" for SHERMAN'S Division, and this, loaded with canister, poured volley after volley upon the somewhat disgusted rebels. The cannonading of the day previous had been mostly confined to shell and heavy ball, but it was evident that the change now made was having a telling effect.

At 1¾ o'clock the roar of the battle almost shook the earth in this vicinity, for the Union guns were being fired with all the energy that the prospect of the enemy's defeat could inspire. The fire from the rebels was not, however so vigorous, and they began to evince a desire to withdraw. They fought as they slowly moved back, keeping up their fire from their artillery and muskets along their whole column, and apparently disdaining any motion which could be considered as approximating to a retreat. As they retreated they went in excellent order, batting at every advantageous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect. Moving somewhat in the direction of the river, closely followed by our men, Gen. GRANT feared that some mistake might occur on the part of the gunboats, whereby our men might be injured by their fire. Accordingly a messenger was sent, ordering the *Tyler* and *Lexington* to "steam up to Hamburg, four miles above, and on no occasion to fire inland before reaching that point, as our men had driven the enemy so far that the shells might injure the wrong party."

It was now a matter settled beyond dispute that the enemy were retreating. They were making but little fire, and heading their entire column for Corinth, by both roads leading in that direction. From all divisions of our lines they were closely pursued, a galling fire being kept upon their rear, which they still returned at intervals, but with little or no effect.

I have neglected heretofore to mention that, from Sunday noon until night, and from Monday morning up to the time I have now reached in this outline description of the battle, not less than three thousand cavalry had remained seated in their saddles on the hill-top overlooking the river, patiently and earnestly awaiting the arrival of the time when an order should come for them to pursue the flying enemy. That time had now arrived, and a courier from Gen. GRANT had scarcely delivered his [illegible] entire body was in motion.

Those who have never witnessed [illegible] large a force of horsemen should have [illegible] have seen the wild tumult of the [illegible] parently equally excited steeds. [illegible] been driven beyond our former lines, and [illegible] retreat in the direction of Corinth.

In regard to this result, I think, we may believe that the rebel leaders were not as confident of success this morning as when the contest of yesterday began, for I am informed to-night, by those in authority, that "BEAUREGARD had last night ordered that two hundred empty cars be sent to Corinth during the early part of to-day." Whether this is the case or not, or whether it was preparatory to the [illegible] in case of defeat, I leave your readers to judge for themselves. One thing is certain—his commands to his troops that they should drink of the waters of the Tennessee to-night, has proved a failure, and they must for the present stake their thirst from the waters of the creeks which flow into that river from a southerly direction.

A visit to the field immediately after the retreat of the rebels and the pursuit of our forces, exhibited a spectacle seldom to be witnessed and most horrible to contemplate. The first approaches, occupying the further range of the enemy's guns, showed at the first glance the work of devastation made by those ball and shell which had overshot the mark. Large trees were entirely cut off within ten feet from the ground, heavy limbs lay strewn in every direction, and pieces of exploded missiles were scattered all around. The carcasses of dead horses and the wrecks of wagons strewed all the woods, and other evidences of similar character marked every step of the way.

Half a mile further on, and the more important feature of the struggle was brought to view. Dead bodies in the woods, the dead and dying in the fields, lying in every conceivable shape, met the gaze on either hand. Some lay on their back with their clenched hands raised at arms length, upright in the air. Others had fallen with their guns fast in their grasp, as if they were in the act of leading them when the fatal shaft struck them dead. Others still had received the winged messenger of death, and while their remaining strength had crawled away from further danger, and, sheltering themselves behind old logs, had lain down to die. Here were the bodies of those who had fallen yesterday, and mingled with them were those from whose wounds the blood was yet trickling away. The scene beggars all description, and I do not wish to attempt to depict its horrors. The fatality on the open space I have referred to as the "Battalion Drill Ground," was the greatest which came under my observation.

The canister which had swept it over in the morning had been terrible in its results. Strongly contested as its possession had been by both sides, yet the dead were as five to one on the side of the rebels. One man here was in a bent position, resting on his hands and feet, with his face downward, yet cold and rigid as marble. One had crawled away to the border of the woods, and ensconcing himself between two logs, had spread his shanket above him to shield him, perhaps, from the rain of the previous night. He was a wounded rebel, and he pitifully asked "if we could do anything for him?" At his feet lay the body of one of those Union boys I have so often spoken of as having his hair burned from his head. On interrogating the rebel as to the cause of his being in such a condition, his only reply was, "I do not know, I did not do it." We assured him that an ambulance would soon be at hand, to take him to better quarters, and left him.

The larger guns had done some strange work. One case I saw where the entire lower portion of a man's foot had been carried away, leaving two toes and the upper portion remaining. Another had been struck by a bullet on the forehead, and the missile had followed the curve of the head entirely around to the termination of the hair on the back portion of his cranium. The case of the celebrated Kansas scout, Gaw-sox (not KIT), was horrifying. His face and entire lower portion of his head were entirely gone, his brain dabbling into the little pool of blood which had gathered in the cavity below. I could fill pages with such cases, but it is useless to particularize. Suffice it to say that the slaughter is immense.

As I write this I just learn of the deaths of Lieut.-Col. CANFIELD, of the Seventy-second Ohio, Capt. STRAM, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, and Capt. WARNER, of the Forty-eighth Ohio. The case of the former-named officer is peculiarly affecting. His amiable lady has reached here in company with her young son, in time to learn that her husband has been sent to Savanna severely wounded. He is now dead, and his body has been placed aboard the *J. W. Cook* for transportation to Paducah. Capt. STRAM'S body will be sent forward to Cincinnati to-morrow.

The rumors to-night as to who are killed, wounded and missing, are so numer

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Progress of Legislation—Salt and Salt Statistics—The Albany City Elections—The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad—The Metropolitan Health Bill, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 9, 1862.

The progress of legislation may be onward, but there is not much exciting thus far this week. In the Senate, last evening, but little was done. Mr. FOLGER reported favorably the bill relative to the sale of the canals leased by New-York City for the defence of the National Union. The bill appointing, or providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to examine into the accounts of the State Treasurer and Auditor of the Canal Department, was ordered to a third reading. The bill amending the charter of Binghamton, a document some sixty odd pages in length, was considered for the time, but a motion to reconsider was laid on the table by general consent. The Committee then exercised itself over the size of apple barrels. The bill was made applicable to apple, pear and potato barrels, and in Committee, the size was fixed at a capacity to hold 104 quarts of grain, but in the Senate it was placed at a capacity for 100 quarts, and the bill sent to its third reading. The bill relative to winding up the affairs of insolvent Mutual Insurance Companies took the same course, and the Senate adjourned.

The House was engaged most of the afternoon and evening upon the Supply bill. They did, however, consider briefly and report progress upon the bill appropriating money in aid of the construction of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad, and in the evening the bill reported from the Grinding Committee in relation to Harbormasters for your port, was laid upon the table for further consideration, and the bill allowing the American Guano Company to issue bonds, was reported complete, with the amendment referred to yesterday, and ordered to its third reading. In the matter of the Supply bill, various amendments were adopted in the afternoon raising the pay to the clerks for engrossing, and of the Speakers, clerks and sergeant-at-arms, messengers, as well as the bank messenger. The clerk's messenger and bank messenger receives $2 50 per day, and the others $2. The whole evening until nearly 11 o'clock, was occupied in the discussion of an amendment to the clause appropriating some $10,000 to the Onondaga Salt Works.

Mr. STETSON moved to amend by affixing a duty of two cents additional to present duties upon every bushel of salt. The amendment was finally carried, by a vote of 45 to 41, but not until Mr. ALVORD, the representative of the salt population of Onondaga, had made a strong fight against it. Mr. STETSON thought this amendment would not embarrass the manufacturers, while it would salt down into the State Treasury the snug little sum of $100,000 per annum. Mr. ALVORD, who is fairly saturated with salt, and salt statistics, apparently, and is, therefore, a pretty tough customer to handle on this subject, replied at great length, something like an hour and a half, edifying the House with a lecture upon the salt trade and manufacture, which was interesting and incredible, if not convincing. I know, at least, better than I ever did before, the salt-producing localities and capacities of the country, and the manner of its circulation. The character of the market, the demand, the price, etc., are fixed by the general laws of political economy, of course. The salt interest was certainly well represented, and as strong a case as possible was made in its favor. We saw the Onondaga salt manufacturers toiling early and late for a mere competence, and only gaining more by connecting other branches of business with this; we saw a disinterested Company crowding their salt upon the market at ruinous prices, just to keep speculators from preying upon the poor people; we saw the manifold obstacles in the way of the profitable production of the article at Onondaga, the high price of fuel, the high cost of barrels, the wages of labor, the difficulty of obtaining water, and all these, in contrast to the manifold advantages that surround every other locality than this most unfortunate one, while the plea was urged with power and pungency, that the last hair should not be placed upon the camel's back.

The debate was continued at length by Mr. ALVORD against the amendment, and Messrs. STETSON, E. DAVIS, E. CROSWELL and PATEN in its favor, until a vote was taken and the result before-mentioned reached. The conviction that the salt manufacture, which could invite the investment of $2,500,000 worth of private capital, could afford to pay this additional revenue to the State, was too strong to be overcome, even by the able arguments and vivid picturings of the gentleman from Onondaga. Whether or no the amendment will be finally retained, is another question. Time can only answer that, and the question is so saline in its character that I've no doubt but that it will keep.

The election here passed off quietly, and with certainly but little effort on the part of the Republicans. The day was exceedingly raw and uncomfortable, while they had but little hope of success, and they did not turn out their full strength. Mr. PERRY, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by 2,392 majority. The Republicans, however, saved Mr. PARSONS, their candidate for Police Justice, a very worthy and competent man, and the present incumbent of the place.

The House quashed a bill this morning proposing to have Supervisors elected for three years. The thing was to be brought about in this wise. The Chairman of each Board of Supervisors was to provide ballots as near alike as possible—one-third marked one year, another third marked two years, and the last third marked three years. Then all these tickets were to be put into a hat, and hocus-pocused until thoroughly mixed, and the Supervisor representing each town was to draw a ticket. Those towns whose Supervisors drew a ticket marked one year were, at the next election, to choose a Supervisor for one year; those drawing, through their representative, tickets marked two years, were to choose Supervisors to hold office for two years, and so on to the end of the tickets. After the next election, *all* the towns were to choose these officers for three years. A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

Mr. BARTLETT called up the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill, which was laid aside yesterday, because its friends could not quite muster the requisite majority vote.

Mr. PIERCE moved to recommit, with instructions to add a clause submitting the question to the people. This was negatived, sixty-one votes to thirty odd being cast against the proposition. The vote was then taken upon its final passage, and it was carried by a vote of 86 to 43. This gives it three more votes than are absolutely necessary. This does not leave much of a margin for passing it over a veto if such a fate awaits this most persistent bill. The activity of its friends upon the floor and in the cloak-rooms during the progress of the vote was, to say the least, noticeable. The result was received with applause by the lobby. They were immediately called to order, but Mr. STETSON protested that the House ought to allow the lobby their hour of rejoicing, and he thought this peculiarly theirs. Mr. ALVORD thought the gentleman out of order, but the remark was out, and the ruling came too late.

The Metropolitan Health bill also came up for its third reading. Mr. MCLEOD moved to recommit to the Select Committee of Nine, with instructions to add the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to the Health Commission. Mr. ALVORD moved to amend the instructions, bringing forward again the rejected proposition to leave the appointment of the Commission to the Supervisors of New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and sustained it in a speech, reiterating the cry that it was robbing the people of their rights to leave the appointment as proposed in the bill; and to meet the strong argument that the largest portion of New-York's citizens, who are able to form any intelligent judgment in the premises, desire this bill, he urged that if the respectable citizens won't vote and take care of themselves, then the Legislature has nothing in particular to do in the matter, except to let them take the consequences of their negligence. The cry is, preserve the Democratic idea in its fullest extent, whether there are any people left to exercise Democratic rights or not. To such sad shifts are the opponents of this bill driven, even through their chosen spokesman.

Mr. C. ROSS, of Oswego, spoke in reply. He thought the chief characteristic of the American people a desire to make money, and that, in general, it was all well enough. But, when it comes into a question of this kind, it comes altogether too far. He read from statistics to show the great mortality in New-York, and the necessity for some action such as contemplated in this bill. He approved the main features of the bill, and thought the medical profession better fitted than any other to discharge the duties here proposed to be delegated to them. He thought, too, that they would be less open to any political considerations than almost any other profession. He, however, regretted that the question of politics had been introduced at all.

Mr. BARNDIOT also sustained the bill as originally reported. He opposed leaving the appointment to the Supervisors, because it would leave it to men dependent upon political parties for their own positions, and leave open the door for the same abuses that now exist. He opposed putting in the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. ALVORD's amendment was lost. The question then recurred upon Mr. MCLEOD's amendment. Mr. RAYMOND spoke briefly, but with force and feeling, against the amendment, contending that it would destroy the professional character of this Commission, which the bill was especially designed to create, and throw the thing back into the vortex of politics. The amendment was lost, by a vote of 69 to 41. Mr. LOUTREL then moved to amend, by providing that the expenses of the Commission be apportioned among the different counties of the State according to their population, and the whip of party was cracked so lustily that even this absurd proposition received twenty-seven votes.

Mr. MCMULLEN then moved the previous question, and it was ordered; and the bill was put upon its final passage in the midst of considerable excitement, and was carried by a vote of 68 yeas to 46 nays. I have been very loth heretofore to believe that corruption seems to be carried on in this Legislature, but I must confess that the action on the Susquehannah bill, taken conjointly with that upon the Health bill, have shaken my faith. When I see members pronounced in favor of both bills at the outset, after the passage of the one in close connection with the enemies of the other, and, upon the final vote, either dodging a vote entirely or voting against it, I cannot but conclude that the fortunes of the two are linked together by some illicit agreement. I am sorry to record the fact; but I do not see how any other construction can be put upon the votes and actions of some members this morning in view of their former course.

News has been received here to-day of the death of Hon. NEWBERRY D. HALSTED, one of the members from Westchester County. Mr. HALSTED left here in the latter part of last week only, intending to return early in this, but a sudden and severe illness has removed him from all earthly scenes. Mr. HALSTED was a resident of Rye, the representative of the Second Assembly District of the County, and a Democrat in his politics. He was an unobtrusive, but faithful and diligent member of the House, and his sudden demise will leave its mark of sadness upon the hearts of all his fellow-members as the session draws to its close. Mr. TALMAN, his colleague, from the First District, will announce his death either this afternoon or evening.

The day is beautiful, and in pleasant contrast to the exceedingly raw and sharp air of yesterday. Most of the snow has disappeared from the streets, even the narrow ones, and the surrounding hills are also beginning to show their bare summits to the Spring sunshine.

There is to be a Convention of Editors and Reporters here this afternoon, pursuant to a call issued some time since, designed to take measures for some State organization, by which the interests of the craft generally may be promoted. H.

Office of County Judge—Claim Bills—Amending the Supply Bill—New-York City Charter—Terms of City Justices—Railroad Fares.

ALBANY, Friday, April 11, 1862.

The Senate, last evening, held a short session. Mr. BELL introduced a bill providing for vacating the office of County Judge when, for any reason, he shall have been absent from his post for 20 days. The bill, while general in its character, is particularly designed to hit the case of the Judge in Lewis County, who is now serving in an artillery company at Fortress Monroe. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to report complete. The Oneida Lake Canal bill was then taken up, and, after some time, progress was reported. Mr. SANFORD spoke for the bill, and Mr. GANSON against it. This bill, as you will remember, created quite a debate in the House when up for consideration there, quite a number contending that it was simply intended to create a "shunpike" to the the Erie Canal. Buffalo fights the bill, and Oswego favors it. I gave a more full account of the dispute when it was up in the House. In the Senate, the report of the Committee of the Whole was disagreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 15 to 8.

The House held no evening Session, but prolonged its afternoon Session until about half-past seven, and adjourned until this morning. Claim bills were the special order, and some six or eight were passed upon and ordered to a third reading. I believe that no claim bill, reported favorably by the Claim Committee, has been rejected, and I think that, in two or three instances, the adverse decisions of that Committee have been reversed by the House. Certain it is that the Committee has got itself into odium with some members, because it has not reported favorably on all the claims before it, although the amount allowed already, taking Senate and Assembly bills together, is something like $2,000,000. This is certainly a large allowance, and some of the economical spirit devoted to stopping public documents of paper covers and cutting down the number issued from five to one, or ten to five, might perhaps be profitably applied to giving the cold shoulder to some of these claimants, who prey like harpies on the public Treasury. The public works of this State have, in the aggregate, benefited the dwellers along their lines millions of dollars, and yet their land cannot be overflowed for awhile by a break, a rotten old boat can't sink on the canals, or a road cannot be built up near their dwellings, but what a claim for damages is set up against the State. One hardly knows which to admire most, the boundless impudence of the thousand claimants, or the easy good nature with which the State allows herself to be mulcted. The House Committee, this year, has the reputation of being a hard Committee for claimants, and some of its members have had to endure a perfect purgatory of button-holing and anathemas, and yet, their favorable reports, taken in connection with those of the Senate Committee, cover nearly the nice little sum above named. The State will begin to inquire bye and bye, whether such a state of things is to continue indefinitely.

A bill also passed to the third reading allowing the Commissary General $20;0000 instead of $10,000 for last year's expenses.

The House then took up the Supply bill, succeeded in reading it through, and in passing upon a large number of amendments. The vote fixing an additional duty on salt was reconsidered, and the duty taken off. The vote was largely in favor of this move. A claim of $150 to JOHN H. REYNOLDS for counsel fees in the case of the present Treasurer against DORSHEIMER in trying to oust him from the place, was disallowed. The Ways and Means Committee rejected it in reporting the bill, and Mr. ALVORD's motion to insert it was lost. The House seemed to think that the Attorney-General might as well have taken up the case; and, in any event, that if Mr. LEWIS had been entirely prompt in signing his bonds, no question would have arisen. They therefore decided to let him pay his own counsel. Progress was finally reported upon the bill, and in the House Mr. HULBURD moved to disagree to the report of the Committee. Mr. RICE moved to make it a special order for this evening, but before any vote could be taken the House adjourned.

This morning the third reading of bills was suspended to make room for the reports of Standing Committees. Mr. PRINGLE reported favorably the bill to amend the charter of New-York City, but it was very much amended. Instead of the twelve or thirteen sections it contained when introduced, it now has only four or five. One of these prohibits any member of either Board of the Common Council from holding any other office from the City, County, State or United States, or from receiving directly or indirectly, any emolument arising upon any ordinance of the Common Council. Another gives the Mayor power to appoint an acting Mayor from among the Aldermen for ten days, but in case of his longer absence or his removal, the President of the Aldermanic Board is to act as Mayor during his absence or until the next charter election, as the case may be. Another section provides that each member of either Board shall receive $5 for every day of actual attendance upon the meetings of his Board, or attendance upon the Committees of his Board, as a member of the Committee, provided that at no time the aggregate of his pay shall exceed $1,200 per year. This pay is to be in lieu of carriage hire and such like expenses, and the sums due are to be paid upon the certificate of the clerk of either Board or the Chairman of the Committee. The Supervisors of the county are empowered to raise the sum requisite to pay this salary by annual tax. These include, I believe, the only important amendments proposed. All the rest have been pruned out in the Committee. The Committee on Cities also reported adversely to the bill legalizing primary elections, and to the bill providing for the better protection of passengers in omnibuses and cars in New-York and Brooklyn.

The Judiciary Committee reported complete that "raw head and bloody bones" of a bill, yclept the Brooklyn Jury Commisssioner bill. Mr. MCMULLEN immediately moved to recommit, claiming that he had not been heard, and that the Committee had not authorized the bill to be reported. The latter statement was refuted by various members of the Committee, who said that the gentleman from King's (Mr. BENEDICT,) did have the authority of the Committee to report, and that, moreover, the Brooklyn delegation, at least four of them, had been heard upon the bill before the Committee. After continued acrimonious debate the motion to recommit was lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading. Mr. PIERCE, from the Military Committee, reported the bill providing for the satisfaction of certain claims for moneys expended in preparing the Militia for the United States service, and the bill providing for the payment of claims for clothing and equipments lost or destroyed by members of the Militia in the United States service. The bills were reported complete, and were ordered to a third reading early to-morrow morning.

Mr. SHERWOOD, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill extending the term of office of the present Police Justices of the District Courts of your City, and of the Clerks of the same, until 1868; and providing that at the Charter Election of 1867 these officers shall be chosen for ten years. Mr. SWEET, of New-York, moved to recommit, asserting that the bill had been in the hands of the Committee since early in the session; that they were understood to be unanimously opposed to it; that therefore the City Delegation had not been heard upon the bill; that some of the Judges, whom it is thus proposed to keep in office, were eminently unfit for the place; and finally, that he did not think the Committee had authorized any report to be made in favor of the bill.

Messrs. SHERWOOD and TRACY replied, saying that the Committee had certainly had great doubts upon the propriety of the City [illegible] and thorough discussion before them by gentlemen from the City; that most of the Judges appeared to be good officers, better than the City might be likely to get if the office was again subjected to the popular vote; and that while feeling entirely indifferent to the fate of the bill, upon the whole, they did not think best to kill it in Committee, but to report it, have it go before the Committee of the Whole, where its merits and demerits could be fully discussed, and then let it be killed or not, as the House saw fit. Mr. TRACY, in reply to the insinuation that political considerations had something to do with it, said that most of these officers were Democrats, and, strange as it may seem, were most of them good men. Rumor had, indeed, assailed the character of one or two of them, but no reliable evidence in regard to such charges was brought before the Committee. If the gentleman from New-York could prove his allegations, why did he not do his duty as an honest citizen, bring in his evidence before the proper tribunal and have them ousted by due process of law. The statute is ample to reach such cases. The bill was recommitted by a vote of 48 to 29. The House apparently thought that if the bill was at all dubious in its character there was but little use in wasting time in discussing it. The bill compelling County Treasurers to pay over the funds in their hands at an early date, and not allowing them to hold them until near the end of the year to speculate with, was favorably reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. This is one of the most important bills of the session, and ought to be acted upon immediately. It proposes to remedy a crying evil and one very dangerous to the prosperity of the State. It was introduced early in the session by Mr. MASON, of Ontario, one of the most reliable and useful men in the House, but for some cause has been shelved in the Committee of Ways and Means until this time. I do not mean to cast any imputations upon the Committee, for it has been one of the most industrious Committees of the House and has accomplished a vast amount of business, but it may not have appreciated the importance of the bill. The lobby influence brought to bear upon this bill has been very strong. County Treasurers have been here from all parts of the State working hard against it, and to my mind this is one of the very best proofs that the bill is salutary and cuts into their individual gains in some manner. Why should the State loose the use of her money and pay interest upon her outstanding accounts while the County Treasurers hold it in their hands, oftentimes to their private advantage?

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported complete the bill authorizing incorporated companies formed for the navigation of lakes and rivers to charter their vessels to the Government.

The Committee on Railroads reported adversely to the bill reducing the fare upon your City railroads. Mr. TRACEY, the Chairman, in making the report, said that from the sworn statements of these companies, made to the State Engineer, it appeared that all the profit of these companies was the difference between four and five cents fare, and to cut down the fare, therefore, would ruin the business and the companies. He deemed it proper to say, however, that the expenses of these companies, as sworn to in their returns, appeared most extraordinary to the Committee, reaching as high as $ 50,000 per mile in some cases. However, the Committee had no power to go behind the sworn returns, and therefore reported adversely, leaving it to the Legislature to devise some means for obtaining the data requisite to intelligent action in future.

The resolution furnishing each member, officer, and reporter with a copy of the Civil List was taken from the table and passed. The Select Committee on that subject, reported Mr. ALVORD's assessment bill complete with amendments. The amendments were ordered printed, and the bill made a special order for Monday morning.

Mr. LUDDINGTON likewise submitted a majority report from the Select Committee upon the reapportionment of the State into Congressional Districts. The report lies upon the table until the minority report is submitted.

Mr. RAYMOND having been suddenly and unavoidably called away for a few days, Mr. ALVORD was chosen Speaker *pro tem.*

In the Senate, the salt question came up again, and finally power was given their Salt Committee to sit during the recess and collect data to base action upon next Winter. A long contest arose over the reference of the Health bill. The motion to refer to the delegation from the proposed metropolitan district was voted down. Also a motion to refer to Committee on Cities and Villages. It was finally referred, on motion of Mr. BRADLEY, of your City, to the Committee on Towns and Counties. It is feared that this reference is intended to kill or smother the bill, and its friends cannot be too active in advocating an early report and decisive action. The members of that Committee are Messrs. MONTGOMERY, ABBOT and FREES. Two of them would naturally favor the bill, and perhaps all of them. The eyes of the inhabitants of your City and of the State, who desire the passage of the bill, for the sake of the public health, are upon them, and if the bill is smothered it will be impossible to keep down the assertions, even now rife, that corrupt influences are in active use to defeat the bill. H.

The Evangelization of the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the article in the TIMES of Saturday last, on the "Evangelization of the South," one important point was lost sight of. The plan for turning the disunion organs of the South, as fast as they fall into our hands, into day-springs, to let in the light, is eminently proper and should receive the hearty concurrence and support of the powers that be; but in that it does not reach the tens of thousands of the erring masses led on to their own and their country's destruction by reckless leaders and the most unscrupulous demagogues, it does not go far enough. To reach these tools of designing men, by restoring the Press in their respective States to a healthy tone, will require in addition an army of Northern school-boys to read the papers to them; for it is manifest that if we simply sow the seeds of learning broadcast, they will fall on stony ground. If proof of this is wanting, we have a stronger evidence of the fact than will be found in the amount of ignorance displayed in the letters and documents seized in every rebel camp that has fallen into our hands, strong as this argument is to those who are accustomed to look with pity and surprise on a man who can neither read nor write—as is the case with tens of thousands of those who are now in arms against us. And for confirmation of this we have only to turn to the census to gather facts that will startle the reader by the overwhelming amount of ignorance in the States we are seeking to reclaim—to draw back into a brotherhood rather than to punish for their disloyalty and most unnatural crimes.

The returns for 1860 are not at my command; I must, therefore, fall back on the census of 1850, which, for the purpose I have in view, will answer very well. If we start from Virginia, or go round by the seaboard, or up the Mississippi, to Kentucky, inclusive, we have with these States North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri—thirteen States in all, with an aggregate population of 8,255,000 in round numbers. This is independent of any slave population; and in these States we find that the number of native Americans over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write, to be 500,043. To understand this fully, we must contrast it with the state of things at the North. Take the five New-England States with New-York, and we have a population of 5,615,000, and of this number the native Americans who cannot read and write amount to 39,029. Any one may calculate the ratio; I have only to present the facts. If we go still further into an examination of this matter, we find that the six Northern States have 1,308,010 pupils in their schools; the thirteen South, with 50 per cent. more inhabitants, educate but 471,961 of their young. The thirteen States South have 517 libraries, other than private, with 411,202 volumes. The six States North have 13,196 libraries of the same class, with 2,986,864 volumes. The six States North (1850) issued 824 papers or periodicals, with an aggregate circulation of 197,069,197. The thirteen States South have 625 publications of the same class, with an aggregate circulation of 60,804,269—not a third part for once and a half the number of inhabitants.

With these facts before us, is it at all surprising that the masses of the South are so brutally ignorant? Here are half a million of native Americans who have no knowledge of the simplest rudiments of learning—half a million of citizens of the United States wholly dependent on others for what they may know of the world's doing, and what is expected of them as a part of the body politic. With no trustworthy means of enlightenment within their reach, and with no desire, even, to learn the letters that spell their own names. Can anything be more degrading—anything more foreign to the whole spirit of our institutions, the "peculiar" are excepted, which we here see has spread its blight over the minds of the whites, as well as the blacks; else would we behold a different state of things, where we now see ruined cities, desolated homes, lawlessness and rapine—the natural fruits of a rebellion, kindled by leaders bankrupt in credit, idle by habit, proud to a degree that will admit of no approach to labor on the part of the lords of creation, and hurls back with horrid imprecations every allusion to the *cause* of a degeneracy that has marked the course of the South, till it has left her at last a wreck, helpless and undone.

These comparisons are not made to show any superiority on the part of the North, or to add to the bitter hate of the South of everything Northern—a hatred that should be met by an expression of good will for "hate," says LAMB, "it demands a return as much as love, and starves without it." The North would starve out this hate, but at the same time we would probe the wound, that we may the more readily apply the remedy best adapted to the cure. It has been truthfully said, "In the shadow of universal ignorance, a thousand superstitions, like foul animals of the night, are propagated." Of this we have had evidence enough, and the Press must commence the work of enlightening DAVIS' legions as fast as they are brought within our lines; and our lines, it is pleasing to know, are daily extending over his territory. Other methods may also be employed with success, particularly with many of the class we have to deal with. In days gone by—days that have been described as the dark ages when ignorance of letters were general, not from neglect, but of necessity, inasmuch as there were few or none to teach the many, songs and ballads were resorted to, to give expression to the patriotic sentiment of the people, particularly at a time when their liberties were encroached upon by a tyranny both civil and ecclesiastical, as witness the poems attributed to MAPES, who lived under HENRY II. Resort may be had to the same means to teach these five hundred thousands how their liberties have been wrested from them by their leaders, and to arouse a deeper love of country than could otherwise be expected of men who have never been taught to know the value of the Union they are now madly bent on destroying. They must first be met with kind acts—even wild animals can be subdued by kindness—then with gentle words in reply to opprobious epithets, and lastly by an appeal to their better nature, latent though it be. This last duty will devolve in great part on the Press, seconded and supported by every man who is willing to take upon himself the task of spreading the truth and enlightening the masses now arrayed against us. The army must still press forward, but the soldier must carry with him the olive branch as well as his musket, and he must show by his acts, whether in the field or the camp, that he would rather be the messenger of peace than the avenger of a terrible wrong.

AQUIDNECK.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Another Threatened Attack by the Rebels on Shanghai—The Policy of the Foreigners—The Rebels to be Kept Out—A Skirmish between French Troops and Rebels at Wusung.

From our own Correspondent.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

We are again threatened with an attack from the rebels, and the whole community are in a state of great excitement. You are aware that Ningpo was taken by them on the 9th December. It is now certain that Hang-Chau also, after a siege of two months, has fallen into their hands. The date of the capture was probably the 30th December. It is reported that the people underwent intense sufferings during the siege. The city was closely invested, and no provisions could be procured from without, and many were starved to death. The details of the capture it is not easy to get at. One story is that the Canton and Fuh-Kien men, overcome by hunger, entered secretly into an arrangement with the rebels to be allowed to escape, on condition of opening the gates. The rebels added another condition, that they should take away with them all the boats, so as to prevent the escape of any one else. When the rebels entered the city the rush of the people attempting to escape was so great that multitudes were trampled to death, and the number drowned in the city moat was so great that the dead bodies choked it up completely, forming a bridge for those who came after to cross by. The Tartar garrison, who, shut up in their own quarter—the Inner city—seeing escape to be hopeless, and knowing the practice of the Tai-pings to murder all Tartars, deliberately put to death their wives and children, and then either committed suicide or killed each other. Thus when the rebels entered the city they found the "*imps*," as they called them, had all escaped their clutches. What amount of truth there may be in these stories it is not easy to say, but there is nothing improbable in either of them.

And now these men seem to be determined to get possession of Shanghai. It is not strange they should want to take so rich a prize. They know that not only is there an immense amount of wealth collected here in the hands of foreigners, but also that a large part of the people who succeeded in escaping from Sin-Chau, Ningpo and Hang-Chau, are now here under the protection of foreign Powers. They brought with them such valuables as they were able to carry away with them, and could the rebels once get into the city, they would soon find means to compel these people to disgorge whatever they have left, even if the place should not be given up to plunder. Besides, the rebels well know that an enormous sum is annually paid into the Imperial Treasury by the Shanghai Custom-house, and that this sum furnishes the means of carrying on the war against them. Moreover, the Taou-tai of Shanghai, quietly ensconced behind French and English guns, collects his bands of "braves," and sends them out to attack their posts whenever a good opportunity offers. They run back to their lair, when worsted, and cannot be pursued by their victorious enemies. The rebels, having now secured the capital of this and the neighboring Province, and having command of the whole surrounding country, very naturally turn their eyes wistfully toward Shanghai, and ask, "Why should it not be ours?" If foreigners are neutral, why do they protect the Imperialists in a position which, without their aid, they could not maintain for a day against the immense force the rebels are now able to bring against it? Others besides the rebels will ask this question. It seems to be a rather one-sided neutrality, which we would hardly tolerate if shown toward the Southern rebels in the United States.

The policy which ought to be pursued by foreigners becomes a question of the gravest importance, in the circumstances in which they are now placed. The rebels are approaching us on all sides. The flames of burning villages, in all direction, announce their presence, and the swarms of refugees flocking in from the surrounding country tell us of myriads of the long-haired soldiers closing in around us. Some of their leaders have sent in communications to the foreign Consuls, and to the American Minister, to say that if the Chinese city is given up to them, they will not molest foreigners at all. Why, it will be asked—why not let them come and take the Chinese city? To this it is answered by most foreigners here, that the rebels have not, as yet, given any reason to believe that they are men to be trusted. The possession of the Chinese city would give them complete command of the foreign settlement. Even if they should keep things quiet, and allow trade to go on, as they seem to be trying to do at Ningpo, there would be danger of difficulties arising, in which case an unruly soldiery might be let loose upon us, and the rebels would be able to dictate to the foreign authorities. The only safe way, it is contended, is to keep them out altogether.

The arguments of those who advocate this course are greatly strengthened by the atrocities committed by the rebels in this vicinity. They prowl over the country, murdering and plundering, and driving the people before them like a flock of sheep. I have myself seen simple-minded countrymen coming in with great gashes, cut by the swords of these miscreants. A foul murder was committed by some of them under the very eyes of the guard at one of the English outposts. A respectable Chinese gentleman was seen riding in a sedan chair. A small band of horsemen rode up to him; one dismounted, upset the chair, cut off the head of the occupant, killed one of the bearers, wounded the other, and then turned round and murdered a poor woman, who happened to be near, so terrified that she was unable to run away. Women are not spared more than men. Their ear-rings are violently jerked from their ears, tearing out the flesh. Their hands are sometimes hacked off, to get get more quickly at the bangles on their wrists. Everything worth taking is seized, and the people are compelled to carry heavy burdens of their own property to the camps of these savages. We see the fires of the burning villages in every direction, and all the roads from the country are covered with long lines of refugees fleeing for their lives, with such of their goods and utensils as they can carry away. All the younger women and able-bodied men, who do not succeed in getting out of the way, are carried off by these marauders for their own purposes. These things are done, though on a smaller scale, wherever the rebels have succeeded in establishing their rule. The mass of the people are not safe anywhere while in their power. There are [illegible] owing to the [illegible] are placed in charge [illegible] have sense enough to see that is protecting and conciliating the people, they are consulting their own interests? The number of such cannot be very large.

Now, in view of these facts, it is not strange that the foreign community of Shanghai should feel somewhat nervous at the idea of having their dwellings and warehouses placed under the guns of such men. On the other hand, the alternative seems to be a tedious siege, and a long and disastrous war. The rebels are in sufficient force, it is supposed, to cut off our communication with the surrounding country, and prevent our obtaining supplies. With a population of over half a million to feed, this is not a pleasant prospect. Trade must, of course, be stopped, except the coast and rives trade. No tea nor silk can be brought, as heretofore, through the rebel lines. The force now here is amply sufficient to defend the place, but not to raise the siege. Not over three thousand troops, of all arms, including a volunteer corps of some four hundred men, can be raised. The place, however, will soon be in a thorough state of defence. A sum of $100,000 has been raised, and block-houses and barricades are erected at all important points. A canal, 50 feet wide, and deep enough to admit a gun-boat, is now being cut between the creeks on the north and south sides of the foreign settlement. The rebels are to be kept out, it seems, at all hazards. The result will probably be that the French and English will attack them in Nankin, unless they give up very soon their project of taking Shanghai.

Some contend that Shanghai should be made a free city under foreign protection, the Imperial officers being required to leave, and the revenues of the Custom-house *not* being paid to the Government at Pekin. There are some difficulties in the way of this arrangement, and it is doubtful whether the insurgents would be satisfied with it.

Day before yesterday the rebels appeared in force at Wusung, where the French have a naval dépôt. A body of French troops went out to attack them, feigned a retreat, and drew them within range of their heavy guns, when they opened fire and drove them back with heavy loss. Such is the state of things at Shanghai at present. Before another mail we shall probably have stirring times. S.

The Last Hours of the Rebels in Nashville.

Special Correspondence of the Edenburgh Daily Review.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

I write surrounded by the distraction of alarm and divided counsels—the inhabitants urging the evacuation of Nashville, the Generals insisting on making a stand. Torrents of rain have fallen, and the rich land round the city is a trampled waste of mud, through which trains of commissariat carts are being dragged by wearied oxen and mules. Soldiering up here is no play. The absence of a coat and a ragged shirt may be suggestive of merriment on the sunny shores of the Mexican Gulf, but here, in a climate as bad as yours, the loss is a misfortune, bringing disease and death in its train. In spite of all that can be done for the troops, they are suffering terribly—sacrificing business and occupation, exposed to cold, and wet, and fatigue, to sickness and suffering, dying by hundreds from exposure; while thousands of hearts at home are aching, anxious, sinking under protracted anxiety. The army which at present guards, or encumbers, Nashville, is an extemporized one, formed of the wrecks of several divisions and the fugitives from Fort Donelson, under Gen. FLOYD. No preparations had been made for encamping, and very few of the regiments retained their camp equipage on their retreat. The army is demoralized by repeated reverses; and companies make their appearance without officers, and officers without companies, and whole regiments without arms. The tendency to pillage is rapidly developing. The storekeepers have closed their shutters, and some of them have already refused to take Confederate paper. If it were not for the humanity of the ladies, even the sick and wounded, of whom there are upwards of 4,000 in the city, would be left untended. Hundreds of men and women are coming in utterly destitute, having traveled miles on foot or with the help of any chance conveyance, and with nothing but the clothes they wore. Their houses were destroyed and their farms desolated—it is difficult to say by which army, but probably by both. The husbands and fathers of some had been shot. It is difficult to imagine the waste and horrors of the bloody borderland. The opposing armies find it as the Garden of Eden, and leave it as a desolate wilderness, and, from what I can learn, property has been equally disregarded on both sides in the late advance and retreat. The soldiers are suffering such miseries that galmost any amount of misconduct is excusable. The camp is a sea of mud, almost bottomless in some places. There are scarcely any tents; the rain is pouring, soaking and penetrating; a rain cold, cheerless, unmitigated; and many of the men have only a single blanket and few have shoes. They have no cooking apparatus, and are eating raw salt pork and raw turnips, and drinking water which contains the seeds of dysentery. Many of the men, if they had arms, would be unable to carry them, and lie on the wet earth huddled together for warmth, too weak and helpless to stagger to the nearest hospital shed, dying without an arm to save or an eye to pity, "one mute shadow watching all." Scarcely fares it better with the sick and wounded, except those who are in private houses. The number is so vast, the appliances so small, the aspect of affairs so gloomy, and the lukewarmness in the cause of secession so great, that the nursing machinery has given way, unable to bear the strain. Miss Cox, its mainspring, is herself down with the fever, the surgeons are worn out, and death is stalking rampant in all the hospitals, with neither food nor medicine to bar his approach. Yesterday the deaths among the soldiers reached 200, and to-day long funeral trains, bearing the uncoffined dead to their nameless graves, have been passing every hour. I visited a church, the best managed of the hospitals, containing 400 sick. There were a few iron bedsteads and a large number of mattresses on the floor, but even here many men were lying on sawdust covered with a piece of cotton tick. The building was overcrowded and filthy; there was no attempt at classification; patients delirious in fever ravings were side by side with those in the last exhaustion of dysentery, or struggling in the agonies of death. A fetid "break-down" odor pervaded the building, and ghastly convalescents in groups, half-naked, were huddled together wherever a vacant corner could be found. There were no shirts, and the men, however ill, even though near to death, were in their ordinary clothes, with their overcoats for pillows. On one of the beds a young officer, burning with fever, lay. He had evidently been delicately nurtured, and his bright eyes were fixed with a diseased, unnatural lustre upon a miniature of a regal-looking woman, which he held in his hectic, wasted hands, his hot purple lips all the while murmuring, "Mother, mother." He was covered with a single blanket—enough as long as disease was burning in his veins of fire—and head rolled from side to side uneasily with the intense pain, vainly trying to find relief or rest on the hard, unyielding knapsack, which was his only pillow. I knelt by him and bathed his face with some water, while one of the gray-robed ladies placed a pillow under his head. "Ah, mother, I knew you would come," he said, "this is the first moment of comfort I have known for a week." The worst place was an old granary outside Nashville, to which many of the wounded had been carried to lie beside the fever and dysentery patients. "He who enters here leaves hope behind" might well be written over its low browed portal. Dimly lighted, an earthen floor, two redhot stoves, damp, unclean, muddy, with the smell of a charnel-house, dreary, crowded, helpless, homeless, life and death in horrible juxtaposition; no mattresses, no clothing, few blankets; one water-pail and two small tin basins for over 200 men; no stimulants for low fevers little medicine, no opiates; the food, salt pork, hard bread, hominy and rice half cooked, nothing with relish or nourishment; strong young men, with still a good deal of life in them, weeping over untempting food—misery, hopeless, unalleviated, was everywhere. Patients in wild delirium were tossing themselves and grasping vainly at the barren air, reaching for water, tearing their hair, glaring fiercely at each other; dysentery patients shivering and exhausted, had lain themselves down to die, the cold death-sweat unwiped, the hard dry lips unmoistened; the wounded, racked with pain, were writhing till in some violent spasm the bandage would burst, and the life-blood ebb out on the floor—the floor itself wet and cold with puddles of slimy gore—the audacious rats rudely assaulting the heaps of animated rags before life was extinct; the living and the dead were lying in a promiscuous mass. Nine dead bodies were unremoved, two had bled to death, and those who lay nearest to them had in vain tried to drag themselves beyond the huge crimson pool in which the dead men lay. Seventeen men were in death's last agonies, and yet at noon the surgeons had not been their rounds. Some of the bodies were terribly contorted, most awful to look upon, but one or two had that look of marvellous relief which weary mortality sometimes assumes when its turbulent inmate has departed. If the sights were terrible, the sounds were enough to ring in the ears a lifetime; groans of agony, frenzied prayers, the low murmur wrung by despair from dying lips, raving, howling, sobbing, cries for aid, and, above all, for water, mingling in one fell discord. And more piteous than all were the cries for ghostly consolation from the lips of unshriven dying men, on whose [illegible] were crying for mercy at the [illegible] dark, sin-filled lives rose before them in [illegible] spect. Who shall say that these [illegible] stretched out in the latest darkness, have failed to grasp the Christ? It is not likely that those men can possess much recuperative power; for, whatever may be the quantity and quality of the rations served out to the troops, the cooking department is in such a wretched condition that the food is eaten nearly raw, and the men are

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

CONDUCT OF THE REBELS.

The following is an extract from a private letter, written by an officer in Gen. BUELL's Division to his brother in Brooklyn, dated Nashville, Tenn., March 29, 1862:

"There is no telling the amount of property we captured from the rebels, particularly commissary and forage stores. I heard one Division Commissary say that we captured enough salt meats and flour to feed 10,000 men for six months. Just think of that! In fact, it is evident from what we see and hear, that the rebels little thought we would ever occupy this place. They were just completing an armory—one of the finest buildings I ever saw save in New-York. But they are all secesh; not one man in one thousand is friendly in his sentiments toward the Union, and the Government, with its usual tender care for treason, is trying to pacify them while our brave officers and men are hourly insulted, at every corner and in every street. Ladies, or rather *females* dressed as such, will walk up to our men and spit in their face, and their cowardly men will talk treason under our very noses, and our orders are not to interfere. The point may yet be reached out here, when patience will cease to be a virtue. When will this thing stop? When don't treason first and sweep these vipers from the face of the earth? Nothing else will ever establish this Union as it was. We must subdue them, as this smoothing them 'down with the grain' is 'played out;' for no sooner do we leave a place than secesh raises its head high in the air, and were it not for the gunboats lying in the river, and the fear that we would shell the city, our men would be murdered right in the streets, without much fear of retaliation. Our army is marching toward Alabama, and I follow in the morning. This thing of marching right through a place is foolish in my opinion, as we do not stay long enough to make an impression. Only the other day the rebels came in our rear ten miles toward Bowling Green, and tore up the track, capturing a train of cars, several officers, all our mail, and running the last engine we had into a creek, and now our mail goes by water, taking days where previously it only took hours. But I suppose the Government knows best, though I don't believe it, as I with all our brave comrades in arms, did not come out to play—we came to plant the old flag where it once was and see that it remained there. Just think of it, there are but two flags displayed on any other than a Government building in this city! I hope, if spared through the expected battle, to see you soon. We look for a big fight at Decatur, Alabama, having been informed that the enemy are there in force, and that BEAUREGARD says that he will *'dig no more ditches,'* but take to the field—so may God defend the right.

I visited the grave of that old hero, ANDREW JACKSON, some days ago, and while gazing at his tomb-stone, could not help ejaculating, 'By the Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved, now and for evermore, and let *all* the people say amen!"

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

From the Nashville Banner, April 2.

We notice in several Northern and Eastern papers statements in regard to the business of Nashville, which are entirely incorrect. So far as legitimate business is concerned, there is literally nothing doing here. Many of our principal stores are entirely closed, and those which are open are doing nothing worth speaking of. There is no manufacturing going on; printing establishments are closed, with the exception of that portion of the newspapers now published here; and, indeed, we may say briefly that only bakers, confectioners, and hotel-keepers are doing enough business to pay rent, to say nothing of other expenses.

A rumor has reached the city that V. K. STEVENSON, Confederate Quartermaster, has been placed under arrest, upon a charge of mismanagement in his department, growing out of the evacuation of Nashville. This rumor may have grown out of the fact that an examination into the conduct of his office, as connected with that affair, has probably been ordered by the Confederate Congress.

We understand Mayor CHEATHAM reported himself to the Provost Marshal yesterday at 12 o'clock, and stated he was ready to answer any charge that might be preferred against him, but he was informed that the Government was not ready, and his parole was extended until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Messrs. HAMILTON & SHARP have been arrested and placed under bond for their appearance when called for. They had been engaged in the manufacture of swords for the Confederate Government.

Gen. WASHINGTON BARROW, the Senator in the Legislature from Davidson County, was arrested yesterday. The charge, we presume, is treason.

S. C. BAKER, for some time connected with the interests of the Federal Government, was to-day appointed by the War Department special agent to take charge of all the property abandoned by those who sympathize with the South.

The peach trees are out in full bloom, and we learn from our country friends that the promise for an abundant crop of that delicious fruit never was more promising at this season of the year.

We learn that the wheat crop in the surrounding country is unusually promising. The prospect is that there will be an abundant harvest this year.

THE DASH THROUGH BIG CREEK GAP.

From the Knoxville Register, March 16.

By a number of cavalry direct from Jacksboro, we learn that on Friday morning, at daybreak, a regiment of infantry, assisted by cavalry, attacked our cavalry in the neighborhood of Big Creek Gap, five miles east of Jacksboro, and thirty miles west of Cumberland Gap. Our information is exceedingly confused, contradictory and meagre. In our next issue, we expect to give more detailed accounts. But from the best information we can gather, the enemy have captured and killed the larger portion of five companies of Col. ROGER's Cavalry Regiment. By some culpable negligence of our officers, no pickets were out; besides, our encampment was at least a mile from the Gap. What better inducement for an attack by the enemy could have been held out by the cavalry cannot be well imagined. The surprise of our forces was consequently complete and successful.

When it comes that cavalry will permit themselves to be surrounded by infantry, we think good policy would dictate that they be disbanded altogether, or at least changed into infantry. We have not been able to ascertain the names of the five companies who were engaged. Lieut.-Col. WHITE, who was in command, in the absence of Col. ROGERS, is reported captured.

One report is that Fincastle, a village five miles above Big Creek, was ourned by the Hessians—two of the companies having been stationed at that place, the other three being immediately at Big Creek.

Mr. WM. H. MALONE, a lawyer of Jacksboro, but who had recently removed his family to our city, is reported among the killed, although only a private citizen.

The enemy had possession of Jacksboro, having ridden down there on the horses captured from our men. They may constitute the vanguard of the Lincoln army into East Tennessee. If so, our forces will meet them at Phillippi. Mark our prediction.

MORGAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF HIS EXPLOITS.

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., March 19, 1862.

Major-Gen. W. J. Hardee, Commanding First Division:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of a portion of my command on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th inst. At about 4 o'clock P. M. on the 15th inst., with Col. WOOD and a detachment of 40 men, I left Murfreesboro' for Gallatin, having learned that no Federal forces remained at that place. The chief objects of the expedition were to intercept the mail, to destroy the rolling stock on the road, to make prisoners, and to obtain information of interest to the service.

Our destination was kept secret, and the command having been sent from Murfreesboro' in separate parties, by different roads, to unite at some distance from town, it was impossible that the enemy could be apprised of the movement until after the blow was struck. A citizen of Murfreesboro', whose zeal and loyalty is undoubted, made the necessary arragement of runners to keep us perfectly posted as to any movements that might be made with the view of cutting us off.

Our first march, conducted mostly at night, carried us about two miles beyond Lebanon. Early next morning we continued the march, crossing the Cumberland at Canoe Brunch Ferry, and reached Gallatin about 4 P. M. Leaving the command just outside the town, Lieut.-Col. WOOD, of WIRT ADAMS' Cavalry, *myself and the men, disguised as Federals*, entered and took possession. The Colonel, myself and two men, galloped to the dépôt, and secured the telegraph operator, his instruments, books, &c. Among the papers found, are several orders of Gen. BUELL, some in cipher, which please find inclosed.

We secured, also, a few minutes after, as it came in, an engine and tender, carrying a number of carpenters to repair the road; they were made prisoners, but were released as we left town. As soon as the citizens were made aware *that we were Confederate troops, facilities were afforded us to carry out our plans.* Upon securing the engine, we at once commenced to accumulate all the rolling stock (a large quantity) on the main track, preparatory to burning. When this was complete, the fire was applied, and in the course of an hour all, except the engine, was rendered permanently useless. That night, having picketed securely, we remained in Gallatin. The next morning we destroyed the water-tank; and, taking the engine, the Colonel and myself proceeded some miles up the road, with a view of discovering any aproach of the enemy or the mail train. In the meantime, a Lieutenant and four privates of GARDNER's regiment, (Federals,) on their way to Nashville, were taken prisoners by our pickets. The mail train being some hours behind time, and learning that our presence might have become known, we concluded to withdraw and return to Murfreesboro'.

We were made acquainted, just before reaching the town, that a body of Federal cavalry had ridden through the evening before, and that the enemy was in large force near by. We remained about twelve miles from town, long enough to ascertain their exact locality, and then passed safely through, within two miles of their infantry. We reached Shelbyville about 6 o'clock P. M. to-day, the men and horses a good deal jaded. Yesterday several transports passed down the Cumberland, carrying the remnant of Gen. TUTTEN'S Division. As our party had not entirely crossed we did not fire into them. From all we could learn, the enemy has commenced to move. A large body of cavalry was seen on the road to Columbia. It is believed that the enemy have sent a large force down the Tennessee by boats, and will also move in force across the country. It is reported in Nashville that they intend to end the campaign before June. The prisoners will be sent forward in the 3 o'clock train to-morrow.

Shortly after leaving Gallatin, we learned that a party of twenty of the enemy, in charge of three prisoners, were approaching Gallatin by the Scottsville road. It was determined to cut them off. Pushing the prisoners, with a guard, across the Cumberland, we returned to effect the capture. We had taken our position on the road so as to secure the capture of all, but, unfortunately, when within half a mile of them, they were warned of danger by a negro, and fled precipitately to the woods, Capt. AUSTIN, in command of the party, making his escape on a horse cut from a buggy. It being too dark to follow, we remained picketing the road until morning. No further opportunity offering, we resumed our march, and after traveling about 60 miles, reached Murfreesboro' about 2 o'clock, next morning.

I have omitted to mention that, before leaving Gallatin, the engine was destroyed, thus leaving but one on the road.

I have ascertained, beyond doubt, that LOVE, a man of my command, who was taken prisoner in the affair of the 8th inst.,'(since dead,) was shot by the enemy after being taken. [This is false.—*Ed. Press.*]

The whole country through which we passed turned out in masses to welcome us. I have never before witnessed such enthusiasm and feeling. Men, women and children never wearied in their efforts to minister to our wants. All expressed themselves gratified at the presence of Southern soldiers in their midst. A handsome flag was presented us by the ladies of Gallatin, and some accompanied us even to the ferry.

Upon our return, a number of Col. BATES' regiment were enabled to accompany us.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN H. MORGAN, Commanc

A SKIRMISH NEAR McMINNVILLE, TENN.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, April 3, 1862.

There was a brisk little skirmish near McMinnville, Tenn., last Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock, between two companies of Confederate cavalry and about fifty Ohio cavalry. The Ohioans had been sent forward under Capt. HASTINGS, on the McMinnville Branch Railroad, to make some repairs, or to guard it from further damage. The Confederates have no regular post at McMinnville, but had dispatched thither from Decatur two companies of Tennessee cavalry, under Capts. MCHENRY and BLEDSOE, at the request of certain leading Secessionists, to keep Union men in subjection. The County of Warren, as well as many of the surrounding counties, has great numbers of Union men of the East Tennessee stamp, and the disloyal portion of the people are greatly alarmed, lest they should rebel against the rule of treason.

The Secessionists of McMinnville, on the arrival of the Confederates, imagining Capt. HASTINGS knew nothing of their approach, determined to have him taken, with his entire command, by a night surprise. The celebrated ANDREW EWING, of this city, with Judge MARCHBANKS, of Warren County, and Judge RIDLEY, who conceived the expedition, were taken into the impromptu council of war with the two Confederates and their subordinates. Mr. EWING, being the leading spirit, and having a full-grown fight in him, was permitted to go with the cavalry as high private or knight-errant. For this purpose he procured a good horse and a single-barreled shot-gun. When within a mile or two of Capt. HASTINGS' encampment, the expedition halted, and Mr. EWING addressed them in a passionate speech, advising, as usual, the shedding of the last drop of blood rather than let an armed foe escape. After this, in ranks of four or five, they proceeded, as they thought, to certain victory.

But Capt. HASTINGS had learned their intention, and arranged his plans accordingly. Camp-fires were built by his men—bright, attractive ones; but the men retired behind a grove of cedar trees, and waited quietly until the enemy came well up to the light. Then they poured upon them a discharge from their carbines, which drove their valor into their heels. They were thrown into utter consternation. Next the Ohioans drew their revolvers, and began a continuous fire, which made the rebels literally run over each other. Two of their number were killed and four wounded. They would not wait for more damage to be done before they got out of range. In their precipitate haste, they threw away everything which they could detach from their persons. Mr. EWING sent his shot-gun into a creek with such force as to break the barrel from the stock. And he threw himself forward so fast that after a pause of but a few minutes in McMinville, to get breath, he has not since been heard of. The Confederate cavalry scampered back towards Decatur faster than they came.

Our secesh ladies of Nashville have been mooting the practicability of tabooing all their sex except those who profess treason. In some of their caucuses it was proposed to make special exception of a very accomplished and beautiful young lady, just because she is *so* lovely, aside from her "treason to the South." When their kindness came to her ears she spurned it, letting them know she would rather suffer affliction with the people of God than be called Pharaoh's daughter, aggravating her Roman hauteur by wishing ANDREW JOHNSON would offer to attend her to public worship. She would proudly accept his company, and a seat beside him.

On the 1st inst. Gen. WASHINGTON BARROW was arrested on a charge of treason. After being paroled till 12 o'clock yesterday, he was sent to the penitentiary to await further proceedings.

A contract has been closed with THATCHER, BURT & Co., for a railroad bridge over the Cumberland at Nashville. They are to finish it in 60 days from date of contract, or forfeit $100 for each excessive day. If the work be finished in less than 60 days, for each day saved they are to receive $200. The contractorr are well known to builders of railroads, and have ample skill and resources for the work. We shall, therefore, have a bridge very soon.

PRISONERS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19, 1862.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, Brigadier-General and Military Governor, Nashville, Tenn.:

DEAR SIR: There are daily disharged from our hospitals citizens of Tennessee, formerly belonging to the rebel army, who have become convalescent, and have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. They are in our streets without the means of living, or of returning to their homes. The Commanding General can render them no assistance: it is not within the province of this Commission, nor are our means adequate to the object; and private generosity has been so long and so severely taxed that it ought not to be relied on.

Cannot your State furnish transportation and subsistence for them promptly to return home. Very respectfully, for Western Sanitary Com'n.

R. R. HAZARD, Secretary *pro tem.*

In view of the foregoing statement, I feel called upon to appeal, not only to the charitable, but especially to those who have been instrumental in reducing their misguided fellow-citizens to this sad degree of suffering, and who have been co-laborers in the unholy work in which they were engaged, to come forward and contribute to their relief.

Any moneys so contributed and deposited with the Secretary of State will be promptly applied to that purpose. ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Nashville, March 29, 1862.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

GEN. BANKS' ADVANCE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, with Gen. BANKS' advance, writes from Strasburgh under date of April 1:

"ROSECRANS, it is said here, was to have been near Woodstock last Friday, advancing from the West, but nothing definite has been heard from him as yet.

Gen. BANKS' headquarters, in Strasburgh, are in a small one-story house, about the centre of the town.

It is thought here that JACKSON will retreat drect to Richmond on the approach of ROSECRANS and the advance of BANKS' division from this place.

The telegraph between Winchester and Strasburgh will be completed to-day or to-morrow. The postal facilities are very irregular and uncertain.

A small brick house here is used as a prison for captured rebels. It contains at present four or five prisoners, one of whom came in yesterday, voluntarily; he is allowed a certain amount of freedom, but of course not allowed to leave the lines of the army.

Many of JACKSON's men yet remain in Strasburgh, suffering from wounds received in the battle of Sunday, 23d. They are quatered in houses of the citizens, and receive attention from the residents here. Several bodies of rebels have been found in the fields and woods near here, within the past two or three days, who, it is thought, have been wounded and crawled away to save themselves from being taken by our troops.

The road, for four or five miles beyond Strasburgh, toward Woodstock—over which your correspondent walked this morning—bears the same marks of the retreating rebels and pursuing Union troops that exist between Winchester and this place. Bodies of horses, shot during the retreat, lay here and there on the road. All of the rail fences are *non est*, having been used to build fires at night, around which our troops bivouacked, resting on their arms, in readiness to continue the pursuit at daybreak, if ordered to do so.

Some sharp fighting took place along this road during the retreat, the day after the battle, between Ashby's Cavalry, some pieces of the enemy's artillery, and the advance of our pursuing forces. The enemy made a temporary halt on every hill of importance, firing a few rounds, and making the best of their way towards the main body. The pursuit was continued about seven miles beyond Strasburgh; it was then relinquished, and the troops slowly returned towards this place.

The road commencing about a mile and a half from the town, and continuing for three or four miles, presents at various places, admirable points of defence, winding round rocky projections. Two or three guns placed at eminences near at hand could check the advance of a whole army, over the only practicable road leading South. A few masked batteries placed on eligible points near "Cedar Creek," before the road enters Strasburgh, could also have done incalculable damage.

JACKSON made no attempt to halt in Strasburgh during his retreat, but pushed through as speedily as possible. He had with him some eight or ten Union prisoners, and succeeded in carrying them off with him.

It is difficult to conceive how he managed to save the greater portion of his artillery. The bridge at Cedar Creek had been burned by him at the time of his first retreat from Winchester, and previous to BANKS' first reconnoissance in that direction. In his late advance on Winchester he forded the creek, with all his artillery, taking his own time, on the supposition that he had scarcely any opposition to meet with, and not calculating on such a speedy and disastrous retreat as he experienced.

Under date of Woodstock, April 2, the same correspondent writes:

"Our troops entered Woodstock about noon on Tuesday, April 1, after a brisk skirmish between the artillery on either side. Our artillery was planted on a hill to the west and north of the town, and that of the enemy on an eminence to the south and east—the town being directly between the contending forces.

The steeple of the Court-house was partly carried away by one of our shells during this skirmish; a ball, also, from our guns, entered the side of the jail, adjoining the Court-house, tearing away a portion of the gable end of the building. Some four or five other houses in the town were struck by balls, without doing any personal injury, but creating much consternation and alarm among the inhabitants. One man, belonging to Col. J. K. MURPHY's Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, was instantly killed during this fight, a portion of shell carrying his head away. One or two rebels were killed during the fight.

ASHBY's Cavalry, as usual, were the last to leave the town, retiring a half a mile in advance of our troops. Col. ASHBY himself was the last man to leave, stopping to water his horse in full view of the Union advance guard, then putting spurs to his horse, and escaping beyond gun-shot.

During the retreat of ASHBY's Cavalry, a Lieutenant of that corps stopped at a house, a short distance from Woodstock, to replenish his canteen. He was seen to enter the house by some of our men, who immediately surrounded it, entered, and took the thirsty Lieutenant prisoner while in the act of filling his canteen with whisky. A toast to the Union and the disappearance of the liquor followed each other in quick succession. The Lieutenant remains with us, a sort of martyr at the shrine of "old rye."

JACKSON passed through this place during Monday night after the battle of Winchester, marching with the remnant of his command over thirty miles since Sunday evening after the fight. He encamped just beyond the town, and remained there until our troops were reported advancing on Woodstock, when he left, leaving ASHBY's Cavalry to cover his retreat.

This morning, about 6 o'clock, some rebel artillery made their appearance near the position occupied by the Third Wisconsin Regiment, at Edenburg, and commenced throwing shells. The men were forced for a short time to vacate their position, but a gun or two being brought to bear, the rebels hastily retired. No one was injured during this occurrence. Everything at the present time is quiet around Woodstock.

Gen. BANKS' headquarters are at the hotel here, but it is reported he returns to Strasburg this evening.

Gen. SHIELDS and Staff are at Strasburg still.

Woodstock is the neatest town in appearance in this part of Virginia. It is built, like Strasburg, on the main road, and is about three-fourths of a mile in length. Some few of the houses are tolerably well built, and, in comparison with the generally old and primitive appearance of the houses of nearly all the villages in this section of country, constitute quite eligible residences.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

EDENBURG, Va., Sunday, April 6, 1862.

Our army is now fully encamped on the hills and fields around this town, waiting for the completion of the bridge across the Shenandoah, about one-half a mile from the town. The bridge will most likely be completed to-morrow, but it is not known yet whether the army will move on at once or wait until supplies come up from Harper's Ferry and other points.

It is supposed that a fight will take place at "Narrow Pass," just beyond where the troops will cross the Shenandoah, it being reported and believed that JACKSON has received reinforcements, and is fortifying the pass. The two armies are separated from each other only by the hills that extend a short distance and wall the Pass above mentioned. The pickets of either army are frequently in sight of each other on either side of the Pass, posted on the hills.

The road to Staunton leads directly through Narrow Pass, and if JACKSON concludes to make a stand there, and fortify the hills and road beyond the river, he can cause great trouble to our troops. The road, at this point, is about wide enough for two wagons to go through abreast, and from the naturally strong position an enemy would have, much loss of life would ensue in forcing a way through. There is no other road leading toward Staunton, and the army must pass here, or make a detour of a great many miles.

ASHBY's Cavalry frequently make their appearance on the other side of the river, unlimber one or two pieces of artillery, fire a shell or two, limber up and scamper off; but, so far, without damage.

On Friday, a trap was set for him. A battery of artillery was masked in some woods adjoining Edenburg, commanding the entrance to the Pass. ASHBY, as usual, paid us a visit, was about leaving his card, when he met with a warm reception by the whole battery opening on him at once, scattering, and I believe, killing some of this men. He has been less assiduous in his attentions since.

Shells have from time to time been thrown by our men across the river into the woods on the other side, in order to ascertain the position of the enemy, but have not elicited any reply.

Beyond Narrow Pass, the road all the way to Staunton, a distance of nearly sixty miles, is through an open, moderately level country, and no opposition could be made to the advance of our army, save the one that would just suit the inclinations of our men, *i. e.*, an open field fight.

On Friday, Col. HENSLOW, of the First Vermont Cavalry, committed suicide. The following are the circumstances:

The regiment arrived at Strasburgh early in the week, about twelve hundred strong, and were much admired as they passed through, presenting a very fine appearance, being strong, athletic looking men, splendidly mounted and equipped. They were quartered for a short time just beyond Strasburgh, and on Friday were proceeding to join the army. After proceeding a short distance, the Colonel, who was some little in advance of the regiment, dispatched an Orderly who accompanied him back to the troop, with instructions to tell the Adjutant to ride up to him. Immediately on the departure of the Orderly, the Colonel rode with some speed a short distance ahead, turned his horse to the right, where a small stream runs near the road, dismounted, drew a pistol, placed the muzzle near his forehead and fired, killing himself instantly. He fell back into the stream, and had floated with it some 20 or 30 yards before he was reached by any of his command.

His body was taken up, conveyed to Strasburgh, and to-day sent under an escort to Winchester, on its way to the North.

No definite cause has as yet been assigned for the rash deed. It is said, however, he was laboring under temporary derangement of mind.

The Colonel was a fine-looking, middle-aged man, of large build, heavy beard, and commanding appearance.

The names of the two men drowned in the Shenandoah—which occurrence, I believe, has been telegraphed—are Sergeant W. E. RICHARDS and private JOHN CANNON, both of Bethlehem, Penn., and belonging to Company C, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. KNIPE.

There were three of them out pleasuring in a boat, which accidentally capsized, drowning the two mentioned, and one escaping.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS AT WINCHESTER.

HEADQUARTERS P. M., HARRISBURGH, April 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.—The Governor congratulates the members of the Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers upon their gallantry in the recent severe and brilliant action at Winchester. Their bearing upon that occasion, under the formidable attack of a bold and desperate foe, was worthy the high reputation already won by the soldiers of Pennsylvania in the memorable fields of Drainsville, Roanoke Island and Newbern. The Governor is proud to recognize the enviable distinction thus gained by the troops of the Commonwealth, and trusts that to the end of the wicked rebellion they may be distinguished for similar deeds of valor and endurance, and that whenever called to meet the enemies of their country they may prove their fitness to sustain its flag.

The example of the gallant Col. MURRAY, of the Eighty-fourth, who fell at the head of his regiment in the conflict at Winchester, with that of the noble men of his command who there gave their lives a willing sacrifice to their country, must stimulate all who are enlisted in her service to increased devotion, while their memory will be cherished by every patriot, and add honor to the arms of Pennsylvania and the Union.

The Governor directs that "Winchester, 23d March, 1862," be inscribed on the flags of the Eighty-fourth and One-hundred and Tenth Regiments, and that this order be read at the head of all the regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General P. M.

REPENTANT REBELS IN MISSOURI.

A Baptist clergyman in the interior of Missouri, some weeks ago, left his parish to take a Captaincy in PRICE's army. Subsequently he turned chaplain, and now, having become disgusted with the rebellion, wants to return home. His wife very suspiciously asked to be made the bearer of Gen. HALLECK's answer to a request of this purport. The General wrote as follows to Mr. W. MCPHERSON, who brought the case to his attention:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, April 3, 1862.

Wm. M. McPherson, Esq., St. Louis:

SIR: Your letter of this date is received. In answer to your inquiries, I have to state that persons in arms against the United States, under Gen. PRICE, can be received only as prisoners of war, and that they will be treated in the same kind and lenient manner as others have been who are willing to abandon a hopeless and unholy cause, take the prescribed oath of allegiance, and give satisfactory security for their future good conduct.

Any one who voluntarily takes the oath, and gives his parole of honor, and afterward violates it by aiding or abetting the enemy, will most certainly be executed. A man who violates his military parole commits the most serious of all military offences, and I will pardon no one who is guilty of that crime.

In regard to the wife of the Rev. Captain, Chaplain in Gen. PRICE's army, who wishes to visit her husband, please inform her that no such permission can be granted. Nearly all the Secessionists of this State, who have entered the rebel service, have left their wives and daughters to the care of the Federal troops. There is scarcely a single instance where this confidence has been abused by us. But what return have these ladies made for this protection? In many cases they have acted as spies and informers for the enemy, and have been most long-mouthed in their abuse of our cause, and most insulting in their conduct toward those who support it? Under any other Government they would, for such conduct, be expelled from the country, or confined within the walls of a prison.

I am well aware that some good Union men in the interior of the State think that those now serving the rebel cause under Gen. PRICE should be permitted to return to their homes without being considered prisoners of war, or when taken prisoners of war, that they should be released simply on promise of future good conduct.

Experience has satisfied me that such a course would neither be wise nor safe. Indeed, I find that the very persons who advocate a more lenient policy toward returned Secessionists, are also continually petitioning to have additional troops sent to their counties, to protect them from the operations of these same rebels. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

THE BATTLE AT PEA RIDGE.

REPORT OF ACTING MAJ.-GEN. COL. JEFF. C. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, PEA RIDGE, Ark., March —, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Division, under my command, in the recent engagement with the rebel forces at this place.

On the morning of the 1st inst., in obedience to instructions from the General, I broke up my camp near Cross Hollows, and took position on the heights of Pea Ridge, on the north side of Sugar Creek, commanding the main road.

On the night of the 5th, I received intelligence of the approach of the enemy, from the General, and of his intention to concentrate his forces on my right and left, and give battle at this point. On the morning of the 6th, I deployed the First Brigade of my Division, consisting of the Eighth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Indiana, with KLAUS' Indiana Battery, commanded by Col. THOMAS PATTISON, on the right of the Fayetteville road, so as to command the approach completely. The Second Brigade, consisting of the Thirty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Illinois, (formerly Ninth Missouri,) with DAVIDSON's Illinois Battery, commanded by Col. JULIUS WHITE, I ordered to take position on the left of this road. This battery commanded the valley of Sugar Creek, east and west, and strongly supporting KLAUS' Battery on the right. This Battery was well posted, and protected by a small earthwork, which I had ordered to be thrown up during the night. The Eighth and Eighteenth Indiana, under Cols. BENTON and WASHBURN, strengthened their positions by falling timber and throwing up some small intrenchments.

During the night the General himself arrived, followed by a part of Col. CARR's Division from Cross Hollows, which took position on the left.

On the afternoon of the 6th, Gen. SIGEL's column arrived from Bentonville, and took position on the right. During the night, my troops bivouacked on the ground, anxiously awaiting the enemy's approach. On the morning of the seventh, it was ascertained that the enemy was making an effort to turn our right flank, and to attack us in the rear. In order to prevent this, Col. OSTERHAUS was ordered, with some cavalry and artillery, to make a demonstration in the direction of Leetown. The First Missouri Cavalry, under Col. ELLIS, and the Twenty-second Indiana, under Col. HENDRICKS, were ordered to support this movement. Col. OSTERHAUS advanced about a mile beyond Leetown, and found the enemy in force, moving rapidly along the road leading from Bentonville to Elkhorn Tavern, where Col. CARR's Division had already sharply engaged him. At this time the unexpected appearance of the Third Iowa Cavalry from the field, gave proof of the necessity of reinforcements being sent at once in the direction of Leetown, and an order to that effect was timely received. Passing through Leetown a few hundred yards, I found Col. OSTERHAUS with the Forty-fourth Illinois, Twenty-second Indiana and some artillery, had taken position on the left of the road, and was contesting the approach of the enemy over a long open field in his front. In the meantime the enemy was rapidly approaching and advancing his forces on the right of the road, and had already lodged himself in large numbers in a thick oak scrub, extending to our camp. I immediately ordered the Second Brigade to deploy to the right and engage him. This was done in a vigorous manner by the Thirty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Illinois, assisted by DAVIDSON's Battery, which I had put in position for that purpose.

I soon became satisfied, from the increasing and excessive fire of the enemy, that he was being rapidly reinforced, and ordered the Eighteenth and Twenty-second Indiana to make a flank movement to the right and perpendicular to the enemy, and then to move forward and attack him. This was accomplished with alacrity, but not, however, until the Second Brigade had begun to recede before the excessive fire of the enemy, who had now concentrated his forces to the number of several thousand, under MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH, with a large body of Indians under PIKE and ROSS. The Second Brigade being thus overwhelmed, I ordered it to fall back and change front to rear on its right, and the First Brigade to change front forward on its left, so as to attack the enemy in his rear, who was now exultingly following up his temporary success. The Eighteenth Indiana soon executed the movement as directed, and opened a well-directed fire upon the enemy's rear, which had the effect of drawing his fire and disconcerting his pursuit so as to enable the Second Brigade to re-form their lines as directed, but not until the enemy had succeeded in capturing two guns of DAVIDSON's Battery, which, owing to the precipitate advance of the enemy, and disabled horses, could not be withdrawn. The Eighteenth Indiana, pushed rapidly forward and drove the enemy from this part of the field, and advancing to the open ground, found these pieces in the hands of the enemy, charged and routed him with a heavy loss, from them. The Twenty-second Indiana, during all this time, engaged a large force of the Arkansas troops and Indians, and, after a sharp engagement, put them to flight. In the meantime, the Second Brigade renewed the engagement, when the enemy fled from the field, leaving behind him many of his killed and wounded. Among the former were Generals MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH. At this moment I ordered the cavalry to charge the fleeting foe, but for some unexplained reason, it was not done. The enemy made an attempt to re-form on his former position, near the Bentonville Road, but was easily driven from it by the action of our batteries. Two regiments of reinforcements, with two pieces of heavy artillery (18-pounders) arrived at this time from Gen. SIGEL's command. These I ordered to take position on the right, so as to be able to move the more readily to the support of Col. CARR's Division, which had been hotly engaged in the vicinity of "Elkhorn Tavern" for several hours. Gen. SIGEL soon arrived himself, and, accompanied by OSTERHAUS' command, moved in the direction of CARR's left. I at the same time threw foward the Second Brigade to the Bentonville and Elkhorn Tavern Road.

Finding the enemy gone, and night upon us, I ordered the troops to bivouac on the field they had so gloriously won. After reporting to the General the entire rout of the enemy at Leetown, he directed me to move my division during the night to the support of our position of the previous day at Elkhorn Tavern. The fore part of the night was occupied by the troops in collecting the wounded and dead. Daylight, however, found us in position in front of the enemy at Elkhorn Tavern, where the troops under Col. CARR had so nobly fought the day before. That gallant officer, though suffering much from a wound, was still upon the ground to assist in disposing of my troops.

The First Brigade was deployed a few hundred yards to the right of the Fayetteville road to support KLAUS' Battery, which was placed at the edge of an open field intervening between the range of hills at Elkhorn Tavern and the timber protecting our camp. Here the five companies of the Eighth Indiana, under Lieut.-Col. SHUNK, joined their brigade. These companies had the previous day participated in the engagement with Col. CARR's forces, and had bivouacked on the field during the night. DAVIDSON's Battery was placed in a similar position on the left of the road, supported by the Second Brigade. At sunrise the enemy's position was discovered by a few shots being thrown from DAVIDSON's Battery, which was at once responded to by the rebel batteries. KLAUS' Battery responded, but after a sharp contest of a few rounds, was forced to retire by a sudden attack of one of the enemy's heretofore undiscovered batteries, which opened closely upon his flank with grape and cannister. This battery, however, soon withdrew on discovering dispositions being made by the first brigade to charge it. The second brigade at this time was much exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy's guns, and I ordered it to fall back and take position under shelter of the timber. By this time the position of the enemy's batteries was well developed, and DAVIDSON now took a more commanding position in the open field. He was soon joined by KLAUS, whom I had ordered to support him, and in a few moments the contest was opened and maintained with great spirit on both sides, until the arrival of Gen. SIGEL's force about 8½ o'clock.

SIGEL's artillery soon took position on the enemy's right, and engaged with spirit in the contest. The approach of SIGEL's infantry on the left of my division, rendered the position of my batteries secure, and enabled me to withdraw the Second Brigade from their support, and prepare my entire division for a general attack upon the enemy's left. The gradual decrease of the enemy's fire and the withdrawal of some of his guns offered a favorable opportunity, and I immediately ordered an advance across the field. Previous to this movement, Col. DODGE had taken position with his brigade on my right, so as to prevent any attempt the enemy might make to attack me on this flank.

The Second Brigade, together with the Eighteenth and Twenty-second Indiana, soon warmly engaged the enemy's infantry, occupying a strong position in the "thick scrub-oak" skirting the base of the hill, on which his artillery was posted. The enemy soon began to yield to the steady fire and determined advance of our troops, and finally broke and fled in much confusion, leaving behind his dead and wounded.

The heights were soon carried, and on reaching the summit of the hill, I ordered a halt in order to bring my artillery in position on the road leading to Huntsville, my left resting at Elkhorn Tavern. Here Col. BENTON, with five companies of the Eighth Indiana, and a section of artillery, who had been kept back, guarding the road leading from Cross Hollows, joined their gallant Commander.

[illegible] opportunity to [illegible] ready [illegible]

The division lost during the engagement 1,[illegible] 270 wounded, and 8 missing. Total [illegible]

It affords me pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the prompt and efficient manner in which the brigade commanders, Cols. DAVIDSON and WHITE, conducted their brigades throughout the entire engagement. The regimental commanders, Col. BENTON, Eighth Indiana; Col. HENDRICKS, Twenty-second Indiana, and Lieut.-Col. WASHBURN, Eighteenth Indiana, of the First Brigade, and Lieut.-Cols. BARNES, Thirty-seventh, and FREDERICK, Fifty-ninth Illinois, of the Second Brigade, acquitted themselves with distinction. Col. HENDRICKS fell early in the engagement, after which Major DAILY commanded the regiment with great credit to himself during the remainder of the battle.

The part taken by the Peoria Light Artillery, (Ill.,) under Capt. DAVIDSON, and the First Indiana Battery, under Capt. KLAUSS, have been so conspicuously described in the above report that it would be useless to call further attention to their efficiency and gallant conduct. The First Missouri Cavalry, under Col. ELLIS, reported during the night of the 6th from a four days' scout on the White River, during which time they captured fifty rebels with their arms and horses.

The bearing and efficiency of my staff-officers, Lieut. HOLSTEIN, A. A. General, and Lieuts. PEASE and MORRISON, Aids-de-camp, were conspicuous everywhere, fearlessly executing every order. Every part of the field witnessed their gallantry.

My Division Surgeon, BENJAMIN NEWLAND, deserves the highest commendation for his promptness and skill—establishing his hospitals and taking care of the wounded.

My Division Quartermaster and Commissary Captain, BRANSON and BRADLEY, performed their duties equally prompt and efficiently. The superior number of the enemy's forces, engaged as he was in his favorite "scrub," his utter rout when led on to desperation at the loss of two of his famous generals on the field, is sufficient proof of the valor and patriotism of the troops displayed in every conflict with the enemy. Both officers and men fought with a courage and determination seldon excelled, and which will ever entitle them to the gratitude of a grateful country.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF. C. DAVIS,

Colonel Commanding Third Division.

Capt. F. J. MCKENNY, Assistant Adjutant-General Army Southwest.

ANOTHER CHAPTER REGARDING INDIAN BARBARITIES AT PEA RIDGE.

The following documents, which are published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, speak for themselves:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF INDIAN TERRITORY, CANTONMENT DAVIS, March 23, 1862.

The inclosed copy of orders is forwarded to Major-Gen. CURTIS, to the end that he may know that the inhumanities censured and forbidden by it are not likely to be repeated, and are regarded with horror by the Confederate commanders.

And having learned from a letter penned on the field that those who burned

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. MITCHELL, with his division of the National army of the Southwest, has made a somewhat unexpected movement, the immense importance of which will be at once recognized. The Secretary of War has received information that he, on Friday, occupied Huntsville, Ala., about ten miles southeast of the Tennessee River, almost without resistance. He captured two hundred prisoners, and what is of more importance, fifteen locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which runs through the place. This gives us what we have been aiming at in our recent operations on the Upper Tennessee—control of the road on which the rebels have mainly depended for the transportation of troops and supplies since their new line of defence was assumed.

In addition to fuller reports from the National correspondents, we give this morning BEAUREGARD's brief official report of the first day's (Sunday's) fighting at Pittsburgh Landing, or, as he calls it, the "battle-field of Shiloh;" and also some accounts of that day's engagement from rebel newspapers. BEAUREGARD announces the assault upon our troops, and says that after ten hours' severe fighting the Nationals were driven from every position. He also confirms the report of the killing of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who, it appears, was rebel commander-in-chief. From the Mobile *Register* we learn that he fell as early as 2½ o'clock on Sunday. The dispatches to the rebel newspapers sent from the vicinity of the battle-field on Sunday night, state that the National forces were in full retreat, hotly pursued by the rebels. "We are driving them back on the river," it is said, "and shall kill or capture the entire army." So far as these reports are correct at all, they but confirm the statements we have already had from our own side, that the fortunes of war went against us the first day. The rebels had not at that time heard of the second day's (Monday's) battle, in which their army was defeated and driven back with great slaughter.

Gen. WOOL telegraphed to the War Department at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, that the *Merrimac* had remained stationary near Sewall's Point all day, but in plain sight.

We have this morning a detailed account of the circumstances attending the second appearance of the rebel steamer *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, on Friday. She showed herself early in the forenoon, accompanied by the *Yorktown*, *Jamestown*, and other steamers, and manœuvered evidently with the intention of drawing our iron-clad champions, the *Monitor* and the *Naugatuck*, from the positions taken up by them well down in the roads. Failing in this, their programme was varied by the capture of the three vessels, as stated yesterday. These vessels, it appears, were in a position where they could not be aided by our war vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water. Finally the *Merrimac*, after more manœuvering, fired a shot about 4½ o'clock at the gunboat *Octorara*, full four miles distant, but did not reach her within a mile. The *Octorara* returned the shot, but of course with no effect. The *Naugatuck* then discharged her rifled gun, the missile from which fell beyond the *Merrimac* full half a mile. Subsequently the *Naugatuck* fired at the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, the shots coming very near the mark, and the rebel vessels soon afterward all returned to Norfolk.

Our latest advices from the vicinity of Yorktown indicate no material change in the relative positions of the two armies. The rebel forces are known to have been greatly augmented within two or three days, several transports having been seen to land troops near Yorktown, and also at Gloucester, opposite, which has not until recently been occupied by the rebels. Reinforcements have also been received from Norfolk, by way of the James River.

JEFF. DAVIS, on Monday last, in an address to some wounded soldiers, announced his intention to take the field in person, and participate in the next battle.

We learn from Mobile, through a dispatch dated the 5th inst., that our forces, on the 4th, shelled the rebels at Pass Christian, near Mississippi City, and came near capturing them, a force of 2,400 men having been landed for that purpose, with twelve 4-pounder howitzers. The rebel force is reported to have been 300, with two howitzers.

The rebels announce, in a dispatch received from San Antonio, Texas, by way of New-Orleans, in Richmond, that Fort Craig, New-Mexico, has been unconditionally surrendered by Col. CANBY, to the rebel General, SIBLEY. The story is extremely doubtful, as at last accounts the rebels were reported to be on the point of evacuating the Territory.

Secretary STANTON has issued a bulletin appointing Col. ANSON STAGER to grant passes to editors, correspondents and reporters desiring to pass the lines of the army, under certain restrictions.

Gov. MORGAN, in conformity with the request of the Secretary of War, has organized an auxiliary corps of Volunteer Surgeons, who are to report themselves to the Surgeon-General of the State for duty, when required, subject to the call of the Medical Bureau, and to act under its instructions.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, several bills of a local character were passed. The bill for the selection of a site for another State Prison was made the special order for Tuesday. The bill to provide for the enrollment of the Militia, and the organization of the American Guard, was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly amendments to the Concert Saloon bill were concurred in, and the bill goes to the Governor.

In the Assembly, the bill to increase the license fees of hawkers and peddlers was ordered to a third reading. An extension of time until Tuesday morning, in which to report the Excise bill, was granted. A number of bills were passed—among them the one to amend the Excise law; the one to prohibit Concert Saloons; and several to reimburse parties for expenses incurred in raising troops, &c. The Congressional Apportionment bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The resolution to adjourn *sine die* was made the special order for Wednesday.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. KING, commanding a division in the Department of the Rappahannock, has issued an order to his command, directing that any soldier caught in the act of committing depredations, or with evidences of theft about his person or quarters, will be stripped of his arms and accoutrements, and sent back to Alexandria, there to be confined in the common jail, and await his trial by the civil authorities. No thief shall be permitted to accompany the division on its march, if it be in the power of the General Commanding to prevent it.

Capt. HAMPTON L. BOON, of the Confederate service, was captured, a few days since, with several recruits, on his way to join Gen. PRICE, at Van Buren, Arkansas. They were caught at Hog Eye, twelve miles south of Maysville. The rebel Colonel, J. R. BOYD, of Buchanan, was with them, but made good his escape under cover of the thick brush. BOON being with his party in advance, signaled back the danger, and then made a bold and daring, but unsuccessful effort to escape. Several shots were fired. No one knew of Col. BOYD's presence, until BOON remarked to Maj. HUBBARD a day or two afterward, "Well, Major, you missed the biggest game."

Company A, Capt. PRATT, of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, made an important seizure near Havre-de-Grace a few days ago. They captured a schooner having on board twenty-nine rebels, who expected to make an early start for the Southern Confederacy. Bowie knives, pistols, JEFF. DAVIS medals, and photographs of rebellious women were among the prizes taken.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, before Justice BARNARD, the HACKLEY contract case was postponed until Saturday next, at 10 o'clock. Plaintiff's counsel promises developments when the case is heard. Judge MCCUNN, yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, delivered an opinion in relation to the Sunday liquor law, arising out of the arrest of IRELAND and MATTHEWS, in which he holds that the Police have no right to enter a house, or other place of business, when the same is closed, for the purpose of making an arrest, without complaint being first made, and a warrant duly granted.

Flour was heavy and cheaper on Saturday. Wheat was in limited demand at easier rates. Corn was depressed and decidedly lower, in view of the recent very unfavorable advices from England. The principal inquiry for Provisions was for Lard, Bacon, and Cut meats, at buoyant prices. An unusually extensive invoice of Oolong Teas was purchased on speculation. Cotton was in moderate request, as were also Hay, Laths, Molasses, Tallow, Cassia, Resin, and Spirits Turpentine. Whisky was plenty and less sought after, at reduced figures. Sugars continued in fair demand at full rates. Very light freight engagements were reported.

The Restoration of the Union.

There is one characteristic of our people pervading them at the South, possibly more than at the North, which accounts in some degree for what would be in many countries utterly inexplicable, viz.: That a people should so suddenly change their Government, and that a change so suddenly undertaken should, nevertheless, in so short a period be accepted so generally among them. Our people, more than, perhaps, any other in the world, are accustomed to change. Change, in fact, is rather the rule, the custom of our lives. We are not like the people of the Old World, who have lived for centuries under the same institutions, ruled by the same classes, in whose selection the people have no choice, and dwelling, generation after generation, contentedly under the shadow of the same hills or by the side of the same stream, until the whole course of their life runs in the same direction, and their associations from childhood to the grave all wrap around the same objects, and tend to make change of any kind an object of distaste and abhorrence. Our people are a wandering people. It has become the habit of their minds to seek for new resting-places on very slight provocation. The rich fields of the West have acted as a constant stimulus upon their imagination and their hope, before which home associations, never too closely knit, were powerless. Especially has this been so at the South, where the exhausting cultivation of the soil under slave-labor, has driven the people continually to seek fresh lands, always to make their homes but a temporary resting-place, to be at once forsaken under the incitement of some fancied richer soil, or more convenient location. So, too, in our political system. We have been accustomed to frequent change of rulers. One dynasty has gone down and another has risen in its place continually. And the people have learned to accept each, when it came, with the same feelings and submission as if it were to abide forever, and with equal readiness to yield to the requirements of the new powers which speedily took its place.

This habit of mind has contributed much to the apparent success which secession met with, and the apparent unanimity with which it was accepted. There was not so much of a change in the political system, or, at least, in the present methods of its working, as to shock the popular mind. The conspirators used the ordinary measures of controlling political action. They worked by means of Legislatures and Conventions, and if the bowie-knife and the revolver were used more freely than usual to prevent the casting of any vote contrary to their wishes, yet to a slaveholding community that is not an unnatural means to be used. The State Governments were kept in action, and the substitution of the Confederate for the National Government was not so different in name or in the method of its working at first, certainly, as to excite repugnance in a populace accustomed to change its Governor every year or two, and its Constitution every ten or twenty years. And so, as the new officials quietly took the seats of the old, exercising nearly the same powers in nearly the same way, it is not unaccordant with the character of the people that the new state of things should be accepted, even by those who at first most bitterly opposed it, and that the Union sentiment should be rapidly smothered down.

And there is this encouraging thought in the case, that the very same tendency which has helped to work changes, will as powerfully work with us in our efforts to reëstablish the old order of things; and if a year under the Confederate Government has made North Carolina quiet and submissive under that new *régime*—has made Nashville to cast scowling looks upon our Union armies as they passed by to overthrow and scatter the rebels in the far South, it is not unreasonable to expect that a year under the Union again will make Nashville unbend her brows, will make whatever regions are brought back beneath the Stars and Stripes to accept again the old state of things, and substitute heartily the old flag, with its glorious associations, for the dishonored Stars and Bars, under which WISE and BRANCH and FLOYD fought and ran away.

And this will be all the more easy to be done, from the different effects of the two changes upon the people. The first change, however quiet in its form, has been followed only by privation, disaster, ruin—postal conveniences curtailed, schools shut up, newspapers forced to suspend, privation of the luxuries and difficulty of procuring the necessaries of life, boots at $35 a pair, salt at $10 a sack, and gold at 50 per cent. premium, private grief and public calamity, all these have proved to be the direct consequences of secession—and they are not things which will tend to make the people look back with affection and tender longing to the days of its continuance. While in the track of the reëstablishment of the true Government comes the restoration of the old order of things, with its peace and its plenty. The schools open, the newspaper increases its circulation, the post-office brings its freight as of old, and all things show the people that they are again under the rule of a Government which was never anything but beneficent toward them.

And thus we have no fears for the reëstablishment of the Union, and on a firmer foundation than before. Just as surely as right is stronger than wrong, just as surely as men prefer prosperity to adversity, and success to defeat, and civilization to barbarism, just so surely will the Southern people learn to look back upon the days of secession as a hideous nightmare, and wonder how they could for a moment have thought that that anxious, oppressed, dreary period, was a period of real, true life.

We only hope that when that day of restoration has come, we shall all have been taught by experience, and shall shun in the future the errors and faults which have brought us into this present trouble.

Prof. Agassiz's Lectures.

The course of lectures by Prof. AGASSIZ, finished on Monday evening, have drawn forth such an audience as rarely gathers in New-York. This City, as is sadly known to lecturers, is not a lecture-hearing community. There are too many world-wide interests here—there is too much life and intense activity—to leave people any especial interest in the usual coruscations of rhetoric which serve to dazzle the Lyceum audience. The men of science and thought, of course, cannot usually afford to waste their time in hearing that which they can learn from books in half the time. Thus it happens that, except for some great oration, or on some remarkable occasion, the most intelligent part of New-York society rarely meets in an audience-room. Prof. AGASSIZ's course has been a notable exception to the usual experience of lecturers among us. The benches have been crowded from an early hour every evening with an excellent audience, among whom could be seen a large number of the "representative people" of New-York. It seems as if our citizens gladly took refuge from the intense excitements and the tremendous questions of the day, in a brief and abstracted contemplation of the events and conditions of the world, ages before man had entered on the scene. It was an incredible relief for an evening to escape from the sound of "secession," and Slavery, and battle, and bombardment, and hear only of coral and polyps, of radiates and molluscs, of articulates and vertebrates. For the types conveying to us incessantly the thrilling news of a vast revolution, we had exchanged "the types of animal structure;" for the various and confused "plans of campaign," we had now "the plans of creation;" for the noise, and bustle, and hurry of the day, we had in exchange the thousand ages of silence, when the slow foundations were being laid on which we now securely rest.

If we heard of South Carolina, it was of her position in the tertiary period; or of Virginia, it was of her fossil-flora. Florida carried with her no Revolutionary associations, and we only cared for her as we heard of the hundred thousand years in which her coral reefs were being formed. Only occasionally, when the lecturer spoke of a family of animals destitute of back-bones, were our thoughts carried to recent events, and we called to mind a—we may hope—recently extinct species of politicians; or, when we heard of parasites consuming the life of some unhappy animal, they wandered gloomily to the Washington contractors. If of a moralizing frame of mind, there was much in those abstract lectures to comfort the despairing or the impatient patriot. We saw that the Great Originator of the Plan of Creation had in view, in the earliest fish which breathed in the waters of the earth a million ages since, the structure of the completed man; we caught a glimpse of that slow working which moves to a definite end, never wavering through uncounted centuries; we beheld the vast and slow periods of preparation through which the earth was made ready, only physically, for the abode of man, and we may have felt that it was not necessary to be so hasty or impatient with the immense moral problems of this age and country.

If the earth needed a thousand million years to deposit its fuel, we ought not to be discontented that six thousand or ten thousand years have not yet fully laid the stratum of liberty.

Some of the illusions of the lectures were perhaps broken by the sight of Gen. ANDERSON on the stage, and, on the last evening, by the grand presence of one of our heroes, Gen. SCOTT. The mind would wander from the "typical plan of structure," the "order of creation," and the like, to the iron storm of Sumter and the glorious campaigns of Mexico.

Of Prof. AGASSIZ as a *savant* or a lecturer little need here be said. He is one of those who has preferred the instruction of the masses, the unbounded honor from an intelligent but unscientific community, and the field of work in the New World, to a high position among a more distinguished but narrower circle in Europe. To no man—unless we except SILLIMAN—does America owe so much in popularizing science, and in promoting a thirst for it among the people. As a lecturer on scientific subjects, he is unquestionably without peer. No man living can take the dryest subject—as, for instance, abstract classification—and render it immediately so vivid and interesting to even an uncultured audience. His hand is equal to, and as rapid as, his word, in unfolding his idea, and his enthusiasm carries every one with him. Still, with all the well-known qualifications of Prof. AGASSIZ for public teaching, we must confess to a certain degree of disappointment, both in this course of lectures and in the explanation of his theory. The Professor very naturally presumed too much on the unscientific character of the audience, and treated them to too many elementary disquisitions. His own ideas and investigations, to hear which his hearers had come, were kept too much in the back-ground, and valuable time was spent in laying foundations which were familiar to all.

The argument as an answer—not to the "development-theory," as the lecturer somewhat casuistically called it—but to the Darwinian theory, was not at all satisfactory, even to the superficial listener. And even admitting that "natural selection" does not explain the gradation of the orders of creation, or the remarkable facts adduced by Prof. AGASSIZ with regard to the early appearance of the lowest sub-classes in each family, in the earliest strata, yet it does not any the more solve the matter to call it all "a plan of creation," or a "typical Divine idea." Science demands another method of solution, and we may wisely believe that neither DARWIN, on the one side, nor AGASSIZ, on the other, has yet discovered it.

Still, with these slight drawbacks, the course has been a most valuable one to our citizens, and a pleasing diversion during this Winter of civil war.

THE GREAT REBEL RAILROAD LINE CUT AT LAST.—The public will be surprised to hear of Gen. O. M. MITCHELL at Huntsville, Alabama. He was with Gen. BUELL at Nashville, but did not accompany that officer in his march to form a junction with Gen. GRANT, on the Tennessee. He took a northeasterly course from Nashville to Murfreesboro, and thence to Shelbyville, in Bedford County, by railroad; and from there he marched in a southerly line over the turnpike to Huntsville. Huntsville is a point of very great value. It is the centre of one of the richest districts of the whole South; roads converge there from all directions; and, more important still, it is situated on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—the only railway line connecting the rebel army in the Southwest with the rebel army in Virginia. Gen. MITCHELL will now prevent any further reinforcements being sent from the East to BEAUREGARD. He obtains control of the Upper Tennessee River. The way is open for him to Chattanooga, the strongest natural position in the Southwest, where the rebels have expected to make a "desperate stand." There the railroad diverges, one line taking southward, and the other following on eastward; and Gen. MITCHELL can either push on to East Tennessee, or enter Northern Georgia and menace the South Carolina rebels in a new direction. It is impossible now for JEFF. DAVIS to move to the Southwest, as he announced he was going to do a fortnight ago. It is impossible for his army in Virginia to escape southward either, except by long marches through the Gulf States. The movement will defeat many of the plans of the rebels, and will render their now desperate situation more desperate still. Gen. MITCHELL is a fighting man, and he commands a fighting column—one of the best drilled and most efficient divisions in the army; and we shall soon see still more important results follow the present brilliant movement.

A REBEL VICTORY NOT WON.—Gen. BEAUREGARD's dispatch to the Confederate War Department from the battle-field on the Tennessee, is dated on Sunday evening. He makes haste to claim a complete victory. The death of SYDNEY JOHNSTON is admitted. The dispatches to the Mobile papers are equally modest. They confidently claim an overwhelming victory—not actually won, as our army had not *yet* been exterminated, but in near prospect. The night which followed, and the coöperation of BUELL, materially changed the fortunes of the next day, and the final result proved that, if victory had not been claimed in advance, it could not have been boasted of at all. Some of the secession sympathizers in Wall-street, yesterday, were yet incredulous as to the ultimate repulse of the Confederates, for no other reason than that our Generals were not so prompt to announce their positive success as BEAUREGARD, in communicating the first day's work. On this point they had only to recur to the delay of Gen. GRANT, in his official report of what was done at Fort Donelson. The glory of that achievement, it will not be forgotten, was claimed by PILLOW up to a late hour on Saturday, 15th February; yet on the night of that eventful day he and FLOYD escaped from their intrenchments with their favorite regiments, leaving poor BUCKNER to surrender his 13,000 remaining troops unconditionally the next morning.

The telegraph advises that on Friday last Gen. MITCHELL, of BUELL's army, entered Huntsville, Ala., taking possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which he could not have done had BEAUREGARD been victorious, or even left in a condition to defend the road east of the Tennessee, on the Monday previous.

THE MERRIMAC'S EXPLOIT.—The *Merrimac's* little episode of Friday was such as we were perfectly prepared for—the rebel steamer having been hovering round Craney Island for the past week, ready to run out whenever fair weather and a smooth sea should offer themselves. The capture of the three vessels is small game for the mailed monster, and will only occasion a momentary provocation at the stupidity that allowed such craft to be floating around loose when it was known they were liable at any moment to be seized or sunk. The only circumstance that gives this little dash significance is that it announces definitively that the *Merrimac* is again completely ready for action. It is simply an interlude between the wonderful act performed five weeks ago in Hampton Roads,

[illegible] will probably prove the first [illegible] of the rebel ship. To say that we await renewal of the action with interest is but [illegible] to express the feeling with which it is looked forward to, not only by ourselves but by the world—by the world as affording [illegible] of the greatest maritime questions of the age, and by ourselves as being of [illegible]

The President's Message in France.

The French Press is full of articles relative to the recent Message of President LINCOLN proposing a method of gradual emancipation to the Southern States.

The leading Parisian journals devote long and, in some instances, very able essays, since they might, with great propriety, be considered such, to the subject. Among these, the lucubrations of the *Opinion Nationale* whose comments upon the various topics of the American rebellion, we have frequently translated, deserve especial notice. The *Opinion* takes especial credit to itself, at the outset, for having all along predicted that the convulsion now raging in the United States would solve the problem of Slavery. After remarking the sensation which the appearance of the message produced in this country, and the variety of opinions it elicited from the American Press, it expresses a belief that the document will not produce the effect desired. The planters of the Cotton States, it thinks, will listen to no such proposition, and the speech in which Mr. STEPHENS, the Vice-President of the Rebel Government, calls Slavery the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy, is quoted to sustain this belief. The very recent directions issued by the rebel leaders, ordering the total destruction of Southern staples, on the approach of the Union armies, are also adduced as evidence that Mr. LINCOLN's benevolent offer will be rejected with disdain. The Border States, however, the *Opinion* is willing to admit, may be glad to accept indemnity for their slaves in view of the great decrease steadily occurring in the number of these human chattels, especially since the war commenced. Whatever may be the fate of the measure in Congress, it, nevertheless, cannot fail to push the solution of the question a great stride forward, thinks the *Opinion*, since American journals which, but last year, defended Slavery, now admit that if it be unjust to deprive the slave-owner of his property, it is also unjust to rob the negro forever of his liberty.

Mr. LINCOLN's intimation that the employment of other means may be rendered necessary by a refusal to terminate the quarrel in the manner he proposes, is regarded as a warning to the slaveholders. Immediate emancipation is declared to be fraught with serious difficulties, since more than one-half of the slave population is either under fifteen or over sixty-two years of age, and would become a burden to the Federal Government. The systems of emancipation adopted by England and France would not be applicable, and the *Opinion* seriously recommends the famous plan pursued by Mr. MCDONOUGH, a New-Orleans slaveholder. He exacted no tasks from his slaves on Sunday, but, observing that they employed the time in working on their own account, he offered to let them have Saturday afternoon to themselves, on condition that they would abstain from labor on the Sabbath. The slaves accepted this offer, and MCDONOUGH perceiving that they achieved as much in the half as they had previously done in the whole day, called them together, and offered to pay them a certain sum if they would work for him during the afternoon relinquished to them. This opportunity was, likewise, readily seized by them. Allowing them to receive only a portion of the wages thus earned, he applied the rest to the purchase on their behalf, of additional time, computing that at the fixed price of $400 for the labor of each man between the ages of twenty and fifty, for each day, they could buy the whole six days in about seven years, and their freedom in fifteen. The sum paid to Mr. MCDONOUGH in that time, clear of all drawbacks, would amount to about $2,500 per head.

The slaves, not at all discouraged by these pretty hard conditions, went to work with such zeal that they purchased Saturday in less than six, Friday in four, and Thursday in two years, Wednesday in fifteen months, Tuesday in one year, and Monday in six months.

Mr. MCDONOUGH represented that from the moment when he gave them the chance to purchase their liberty, they underwent an entire transformation. They became industrious, economical and attentive to all their duties. He never saw one instance of intemperance among them, nor had he occasion to inflict punishment once during the subsequent years. They might have purchased their freedom in fourteen years, had they not indulged in some little luxuries for their families. Moreover, with the surplus they owed him, MCDONOUGH was enabled to purchase 140 other negroes, the original number having been only eighty, who, after their complete emancipation, migrated to Liberia.

This method, excepting, of course, that peculiarity which admits of a repurchase of slaves, is recommended by the *Opinion* to our Government as a means of accomplishing all it desires without incurring an enormous debt. It lays down as positive the fact, that the question must now be decided in some manner, and it expresses the belief that when Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional right to regulate the commerce between the States, shall prohibit the internal traffic in slaves, the border communities will quickly abandon the whole institution of Slavery. In reference to the States of the far South, it ascribes to Congress the authority to reduce them to the form of Territories, and readmit them, only on condition of gradual emancipation.

The *Patrie* combats the proposals of President LINCOLN, and asserts that Slavery is no longer even an apparent cause of the secession conflict, nor is it even pretended to be so anywhere but in Washington. The *Patrie* even denies the sincerity of the President, and regards his offer as merely a diplomatic resource, which may utterly fail. It says:

"The President's Mersage has made the fact too apparent that the Federal Government has held especially to the adoption of its arguments against the South by solemnly responding to the impartial men who, in some of the Northern States, denounced Slavery."

The journal proceeds, however, to commend the humanitarian views of Mr. LINCOLN, and agrees with him in regarding the abolition of Slavery as one of the most essential means to save the Union. It is still seriously inclined, while admitting that Congress may adopt the measure by acclamation, and that every other preparatory step may succeed, to doubt the efficacy of the *practical* steps toward its fulfillment. We quote:

"What is gradual emancipation? In what proportions is the redemption to be brought about? What measures are to succeed those which, annually, shall have set millions of black laborers at liberty? Questions like these occur of themselves and the Message does not answer them. Will Congress bethink itself to regulate emancipation in such manner that this numerous slave population which it is now desired to liberate, shall not, to-morrow, constitute an anti-social army composed of men who will not know how to avail themselves of either their rights or their liberty, and will yet be ever ready for revolt? This, however, is an important point. The interest of humanity does not consist entirely in the liberation of slaves,

[illegible] especially as the [illegible] this year, hours of working men become [illegible] hours."

[illegible] reflections the *Patrie* [illegible] the impression that the measure proposed is a purely [illegible] abstraction, rather than a legitimate, human purpose, and will fail to influence the [illegible] of military events. Should it thus tend

[illegible] by the Chief Magistrate of the [illegible] of that Revolution—the [illegible] is, at length, declared. A proposition deemed possible eighteen [illegible] rendered necessary by the [illegible] [illegible] for its [illegible] beyond the strictest [illegible] where the most urgent danger [illegible] compelled it temporarily to suspend certain privileges of freedom, which have since been restored. The Emancipation Message is regarded as a striking proof of this, and as affording the prospect of a peaceful issue from the present conflict. It implicitly recognizes the rights of State Sovereignty in domestic relations, and is of a nature, thinks the *Presse*, to hasten the close of the war. Slave labor, says the French journal, is the costliest. It can be applied advantageously only where, owing to the climate, white labor cannot compete with it, and is, consequently, reduced to very narrow limits in the United States. Slave property is already merely nominal in the Border States, and from these facts and the condition of things that has has ensued upon the advance of the Union armies, the writer infers that Mr. LINCOLN's proposition will be warmly welcomed in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. The project of emancipation has already been discussed there, and its feasibility will be greatly increased by the prospect of full indemnity. The Border States relieved of Slavery, the *rest* would have but little weight in retaining it, and would soon, although, perhaps, gradually, harmonize themselves with the condition of their neighbors and the ideas of our time.

After referring to the sensation produced by the Message among the journalists and politicians of this country, the *Presse* thus eulogizes Mr. LINCOLN:

"He has shown himself to be equal to the lofty functions to which the confidence of his fellow-citizens has called him. Many persons thought it impossible that a man who, scarcely thirty years ago, was but a poor laborer, should be able to guide public affairs through the shoals that beset his course. They were in error. Mr. LINCOLN has, thus far, managed with admirable sagacity. Combining, in a high degree, moderation with firmness, he has, it seems to us, followed, without deviation, the double purpose he must have laid down to himself, viz: the maintenance of the Union and the abolition, by peaceful means, of Slavery."

The writer here quotes that passage in Mr. LINCOLN's well-known Springfield speech of 1858, in which he expresses the belief that the country would be agitated by the Slavery question, until it should be finally settled, and that the Union would not be severed, but would become all one thing or the other—all slave or free territory.

He thus concludes:

"The man who pronounced these words has succeeded by the sole force of his will, and the vigor of his intellect, in raising himself from the humblest position to the Presidency of the Republic; that is enough to guarantee that he will realize the expectations he has awakened."

A Union Force Marching Eighty Miles in Twenty-four Hours.

Of all the elements thrown into the war, perhaps the one which deserves the credit of meeting this rebellion in a spirit fiercer than its own, is that contributed by the personal fibre of the West. No sectional distinctions can be made in point of heroism; but, speaking here from the Atlantic, it can hardly be acknowledged too deeply with what special admiration and gratitude we of the East have watched the part borne in the great contest, by the soldiers of the free West.

What a striking picture, for instance, does the following extract bring to view—an example of prompt courage and perseverance, (on the voluntary American principle, too,) which the records of PLUTARCH and XENOPHON do not outrival. It is from a private letter of a young soldier—a Lieutenant in the First Colorado Regiment recruited from the Pike's Peak miners last Winter in Denver City, and now serving in New-Mexico. It describes what is probably one of the most remarkable military marches ever made. We have already given the facts of this frontier adventure, and of the previous battle between the United States forces under Col. CANBY and SIBLEY's secession Texans; but this gives a better idea of the march than has yet appeared in print:

FORT UNION, N. M., Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

* * * We were just on our way south, from Denver City, (in Colorado,) when we heard of Col. CANBY's danger. As soon as we heard of it, and of the battle, we commenced a forced march to the rescue. We marched our men 350 miles in fourteen days. *We marched one hundred and twenty miles in three days, and eighty miles in twenty-four hours.* I think we have made the best time on record.

We understood that SIBLEY and his Texan rebels were making an attack on Fort Union. The word came to us about sundown, *when the men had already that day marched forty miles*, and were preparing to camp and get supper. But *they threw their hats in the air, and swore they would march forty miles further before they slept!* And they did. They started off, singing the "Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," and "Red, White and Blue." So you may imagine what sort of men this Colorado regiment is composed of.

We are now in Fort Union, without a fight so far, (March 12,) but start in three days for Santa Fé to attack SIBLEY; when I expect, without any blowing, we shall have as bloodily contested a fight, for its size, as ever was known.

We have traveled across mountains and plains. We are within one hundred miles of Santa Fé, which I suppose is taken by the Texans by this time. Men, women and children, and thousands of head of stock, arrive here daily from that country. They are all glad to see the soldiers. Three or four companies of the Fifth Infantry (regulars) will march with us to Santa Fé."

We wish our gallant soldiers in the deserts of the far Southwest, to know that such movements as this do not escape the attention of their countrymen here in the populous Atlantic cities, but that hundreds of thousands of eyes are following them in their heroic march.

The men engaged fighting our battles out in these New-Mexican wilds, are natural, hard-sinewed combatants, of a type almost unknown elsewhere. They mean *fight* on both sides. In the battle alluded to under CANBY, (who is in chief command in New-Mexico,) our soldiers fought like lions. One company lost nearly its whole force—only 17 men coming alive out of the battle! But they had taken a big price for this from the rebel troops and made them pay it in advance, for all their first fire they emptied thirty-five Texan saddles! In the engagement, according to the letter of the officer alluded to, who writes from the spot some days after its occurrence, the National forces lost 225 killed and wounded, and the rebels 400.

Death of Mr. [illegible]

The telegraph ann[illegible] ark, yesterday, of [illegible] HUYSEN, of New-[illegible] of the purest st[illegible] men and most acc[illegible] scholars of the [illegible] eration of great [illegible] rapidly disappear[illegible] from the scene of [illegible] was the cotem[illegible] rary, in the American [illegible] of WEBSTER, CL[illegible] BENTON and CALHOU[illegible] ered Congress in 1829, with the advent [illegible] son Administration, and participated [illegible] and [illegible] bates of the Senate [illegible] text of the great encounter between Webster and

HAVEN—on the [illegible] of the Indians; the recharter of the Bank of the United States; the Sub-Treasury bill, and the removal of the deposits. All these measures have since been witnessed in the discussions of that body in point of giant ability; and among the distinguished representative men of the old Whig Party, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was not the least conspicuous, for profound information and commanding personal influence, joined to an earnest philanthropy which made itself conspicuous on the Indian policy of the Government, at that time one of the leading topics of the day. He enjoyed, in a very eminent degree, the confidence of the great Kentucky Statesman, then, as afterward, the acknowledged leader of the party; and nine years after his retirement from the Senate, was nominated for Vice-President of the United States, with Mr. CLAY for President, by the Whig Convention at Baltimore, in 1844.

In 1838 Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was elected Chancellor of the University of New-York, and in accepting this appointment made his residence in this City, where he remained until the year 1850, when he returned to New-Jersey, to the Presidency of Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick. His devotion to letters, as well as his varied literary accomplishments, rendered these positions more congenial to his taste than the field of active statesmanship; especially so as relieving him from the periodical contests for the latter before the people and the State Legislature. Mr. F. was born on the 28th March, 1787, and had, consequently, attained the age of 75 years.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The District Emancipation Bill Not Yet Signed by the President.

No Official Dispatches Received from Pittsburgh.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM FRANCE.

Views of the Recent Movement of the Merrimac.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 12.

Col. ANSON STAGER is hereby authorized to grant passes to the editors, correspondents, and reporters of newspapers, to enter the lines of the United States army, upon receiving satisfactory proof that the person applying for such pass is loyal, and his written parole not to publish any information in regard to military operations that would give aid or comfort to the enemy—persons holding such passes to be subject to such rules and regulations as the General commanding may prescribe.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL NOT YET SIGNED.

The President has not yet signed the bill for the emancipation of the slaves of this District, and to-night there is some doubt whether he will do so or not. An intimation is made from a high source that he will veto the bill, and recommend some modifications favoring gradual emancipation, and the amendment offered by Mr. TRAIN, explained in this correspondence last night. A strong pressure will be made, however, to induce the President to sign the bill.

SECRETARY STANTON'S LEVEE.

Secretary STANTON had his usual Saturday levée to-day for Senators and Representatives. During the ceremony he received a dispatch announcing the taking of Huntsville, Ala., which he read aloud to the Congressmen then assembled.

NO OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM PITTSBURGH LANDING.

No official dispatches have arrived here from Gens. BUELL or GRANT of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, in consequence of the fact that the rebels this side of that point have continually cut the telegraph wires. It is hoped that a connection of the wires may be made, so that information will be received to-night.

THE MERRIMAC'S CAPTURES.

The capture of the three small vessels by the *Merrimac* off Newport's News is of slight consequence, inasmuch as notice was given to all such vessels to keep out of those waters or they would be captured, as our war-vessels could not venture to their support or protection without a risk of getting aground, as the *Minnesota* did in going to the support of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*. The *Merrimac* did not venture yesterday within five miles of the guns of Fortress Monroe, and don't dare come out and risk an open battle in the bay. The Captain of the stolen *Merrimac* thinks by lying at Craney Island that he is equal to a large army, from the fact that he prevents our gunboats from entering James River and coöperating with McCLELLAN against the right wing of the rebels, and that he also keeps the *Monitor* and other Federal war vessels from proceeding up the York River to attack the enemy, from a desire on their part to watch him.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM FRANCE.

A distinguished United States Senator received a letter from one of the ablest statesmen of France by the last steamer, in which the former is congratulated that the National troops have achieved the recent glorious victories in the West and on the coast, and compelled the menacing rebel army to fly from before Washington. He says the Liberals of France take courage that the free people of the North have not only asserted, but demonstrated their greatness, and indicate by so doing that the Government of the States will no longer be controlled by the Slave power, but will be, in fact, what it is in name, a free Government indeed. The French writer alluded to above is misled in precisely the same manner that many of the American people have been. He speaks of the rebel army of the Potomac having stood in front of the National Capitals a menacing power. Such was n ever the fact. On the contrary, the fact was that Gen. McCLELLAN asserted three months ago that he was afraid they would run away before our forces in the West and on the coast accomplished all that he desired. He repeatedly said that he believed that whenever he moved toward Manassas the rebel army would run away from there, and in order to prevent them from moving their forces from Manassas eastward and westward to repulse BURNSIDE and HALLECK, BUELL, GRANT and THOMAS, he caused frequent demonstrations to be made against the enemy's right and left, to induce him to believe that he (McCLELLAN) intended an early attack. All this time the uninitiated, including Congressmen and other Government officers, and jealous military men would ask, "Why don't the army of the Potomac move?" The people also, ignorant of the details of Gen. McCLELLAN'S, plans became impatient, and at last a pressure was organized which greatly embarrassed McCLELLAN, who was all the while strengthening and urging forward the army of the West and pushing BURNSIDE into North Carolina. There are other important facts in connection with the history of the army of the Potomac that will cover McCLELLAN with glory, and smite certain civil and military officials with the blackest infamy. This chapter cannot now be written. It is sufficient at present to say that HALLECK and BUELL will not be wanting, when the time comes, to do that justice to McCLELLAN for the part he took in procuring the victories of Forts Henry and Donelson, Bowling Green and Island No. 10, that has so honorably distinguished Gen. BURNSIDE in his recent report to the War Department.

SHIPMENT OF SUTLER'S STORES STOPPED.

The following has been received by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL: It is the request of Gen. McCLELLAN that no permits be given for the present to ship sutler's stores to places occupied by his army. You will please act accordingly and stop all shipments.

Yours truly, EDWIN M. STANTON,
Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH. Secretary of War.

THE FEELING IN EUROPE.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD arrived here this morning direct from London, and reports that the feeling in England and France in favor of this country is daily increasing. It is said that Mr. FIELD brought with him from Europe proposals from influential capitalists to supply a very large amount of war material to the United States, to be delivered in New-York, and payable entirely in bonds of our Government.

ORDER AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED TRADING.

The following letter addressed to Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, was issued from the Navy Department on the 5th inst.:

SIR: It is not unlikely that some vessels may make their appearance at Old Point, for the purpose of trading with the army and naval forces without authority to do so. None should be allowed without the permission of the Treasury, War, or Navy Departments, and should you discover any that have not such permission, you will seize them and send them into port for adjudication.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE SAFE-KEEPING AND COMFORT OF PISONERS.

By orders recently issued, it is the duty of a commanding General in the field, or of a Department, to make arrangements for the safe-keeping and reasonable comfort of his prisoners. He will give no order exchanging prisoners or releasing them, except under instructions from the War Department. But, in emergencies admitting of no delay, the General will act upon his own authority, and give any order relative to his prisoners the public interest may require, promptly reporting his proceedings to the War Department through the Adjutant-General. A general dépôt for prisoners will be designated by the Secretary of War, to be under the command of the Commissary-General of prisoners, but leaving it discretionary with the Generals commanding departments, or in the field, to send their prisoners thither.

MAIL SERVICE TO MANASSAS.

The Postmaster-General has appointed J. W. ROSEBURG Postmaster at Manassas Junction, and H. C. BROOKS Postmaster at Fairfax Court-house, thus restoring the mail service which has been interrupted for the past year.

A SUBJECT OF SURPRISE.

In view of the recent sharp passage in the House between WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, and LOVEJOY, of Illinois, a few days since, the fact of their riding down Pennsylvania-avenue together, yesterday, was a subject of surprise.

A VISIT TO MANASSAS.

A large party of distinguished persons visited Manassas to-day, among whom were Speaker GROW and his sister-in-law, Miss GROW, Judge HALE, of Pennsylvania, and family; the daughters of Senator HALE, and Mr. HAY, the private Secretary of the President. The party captured many curiosities, and seemed delighted with the trip.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

The following appointments and details have been made by the Secretary of the Navy to-day:

A. R. HOLMES, of New-Bedford, Mass., appointed Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to report to Com. PAULDING for duty.

Capt. E. B. HUNT, of San Francisco, permission to be examined by Flag-Officer CHAS. H. BELL, of the Pacific Squadron, for Acting Master.

THOS. R. HARRIS, of New-York, promoted from Master's Mate to Acting Master, and to report to New-York.

A RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. GEO. E. WELCH, of Philadelphia, Commander of the United States schooner *Kittatinny*, has sent his resignation to the Department, and it has been accepted.

BOGUS ARMY OFFICERS.

The city is being fast cleared of the bogus army officers who have infested the hotels and promenades of Washington for some time past. Counterfeit Colonels, Majors and Line officers, by scores, have been arrested, confined in the Central Guardhouse, and released, shorn of their feathers. The uniform of these men is generally a cloak for rascality.

FORGING A CHECK.

CHARLES GRIFFIN, an express driver, has been arrested and confined in the Central guard-house, charged with forging a check for $25, in the name of Capt. SEBELS, affixed to a false account for services. The check was passed on Capt. DANA. GRIFFIN has been turned over to the civil authorities.

NEW SYSTEM OF PATROL.

The Provost-Marshal has adopted a new method of patrolling the streets of the city. It consists in having the guards of cavalry and infantry accompany each other on their tour, and thus be able to render aid to one another, in case any difficulty occur in making arrests.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC VS. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK—APALACHICOLA AND ITS ADVANTAGES—FRANZ SIGEL IN 1859.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 7, 1862.

The order creating a new Department, under Gen. IRWIN MCDOWELL, is but the culmination of a long-cherished plan of the "progressive Republicans." His friends have felt that he has been made to shoulder the terrible disgrace of the Bull Run rout, and have believed that the assignment of McCLELLAN to a supreme command, almost immediately on the heels of that fatal Sunday, was a direct expression of the President's dissatisfaction with the whole plan of the battle, and its unlooked-for *dénouement*. Believing that their General simply obeyed orders on the 21st of July, they have been unwilling that he should play second fiddle to one who, before then, was his military inferior. There is no doubt, too, that McDOWELL has chafed under the arrangement, and all persons at all conversant with Washington life the past Winter, know very well that "the two Macs," as they are called are, and have been directly antagonistic. Your reliable neighbor, in Fulton-street, assumes that McCLELLAN has gone where the fighting will be, and says McDOWELL is simply assigned to an "inactive command." Those who command the key-notes of "the movement" understand that the truth is quite as likely to be the other way. The simple fact that the Department of the Potomac is cut in two, carries, with the official announcement, an ample explanation.

Your able editorial on Apalachicola, Fla., as a cotton port, will bear some corrections which it may not be inappropriate for me to make, having formerly resided there, and having kept up a correspondence with friends still living there as late as the past Winter. The expedition you allude to will not find as much cotton as you anticipate, from the fact that the orders were imperative, at my last advices, to return it to the planters, reserving only sufficient to use as breastworks for the defensive works which were not at all important. The people there have been anticipating an attack since last August, and had sent their silver and other valuables up the river. Provisions were very scarce and high. It was intended that about one-third of the land usually under cotton cultivation should be planted the coming season. In view of the very many [illegible] that our Government [illegible] place and freed the Northern men living there from the deadly grasp of secession. The entire City was built up by a Northern Corporation—the Apalachicola Land Company—and the shares are mainly held now by loyal Northerners. It has the very great advantage, too, of being the healthiest place on the Gulf. Yellow fever is almost entirely unknown there, and persons born in the extreme North may remain through the Summer with perfect safety. The East and West Passes, distant respectively twenty and four miles from the city, abound with delicious bivalves and all kinds of fish, while the finest venison and game of all kinds may be obtained only a few miles from the city. Let any one of our Generals send a flag of truce there, and the regeneration of Jacksonville will be extended, without the shedding of a drop of blood, to Apalachicola.

As the name of FRANZ SIGEL is a tower of strength just now in the eyes of all loyal citizens, it may interest some to recall him as he appeared in New-York, a sad refugee, after the revolution in Baden in 1848. With a major part of the world misfortune is a terrible crime, and when FRANZ reached the shores of the New World, he received rebuff and the cold shoulder even from those who had sent money to aid in the spread of republicanism in the Fatherland. He was poor, seedy, and had failed, and therefore the mass assumed that he was a very poor devil. At that time there was a little German resort in the Sixth-avenue, about opposite Clinton-place; everything about it was very plain and very smoky; the welcome consisted only of lager, bretzels and cheese of Nuremberg; the host had been a great lawyer at home, but he became a revolutionist, and fled for his life with SIGEL, BLENKER, STAHL and others. Not speaking a word of English, he had to resort to this miserable makeshift to keep body and soul together. A few Americans, curious about the ways of the "Dutch," used to drop in occasionally, but, although SIGEL was always there of an evening, and was looked up to by the rest, it was difficult to engage him in any conversation beyond a forced monosyllable now and then. His coat was always well brushed, but its closeness suggested that there was sometimes an absence of linen underneath, while the well-worn seams showed that the ink-bottle endeavored to conceal the attacks of time. He would thus sit for hours, his face dark, sad and introspective.

"Sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

You saw there was a great mind underneath the common exterior lining of the man, and the careful observer could not but be drawn to one who, although despised and contemned by the mass, yet still kept fresh in his heart the worship of the divinity of republicanism, and although he had failed once in reaching her shrine, yet he would try again, his heart knowing no such word as fail. So FRANZ SIGEL sipped his lager, and broke his salt-cakes in the little German inn in the Sixth-avenue, in the Summer of 1850, dreaming of the day of deliverance. Many who saw him then called him the "dreaming Dutchman." Has he dreamed in vain? Let Pea Ridge and other-to-be-historic-battle-fields answer. FRANZ has a grand soul, and he fights for Liberty, simply because Liberty and Freedom is his God. JASPER.

Judge McCunn on the Sunday Liquor Law and the Powers of Policemen in relation thereto.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

City Judge MCCUNN yesterday delivered the following opinion, arising out of the case of Ireland, and Matthews, arrested for selling liquor on Sunday. As the parties arrested had already been discharged upon consent of the District-Attorney, there was really nothing before the Court to adjudicate upon, but the liquor dealers, by their counsel, have been clamoring for an opinion, and the Judge has seen fit to accommodate them.

In this case it is conceded that the only possible color of law, under which Captains of Police can act, is contained in the 16th and 21st sections of the Laws of 1857, chapter 628. The 21st section says, that "No sell liquors shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday, to any person whatinn, tavern, or hotel keeper or person licensed to soever, as a beverage." And the 16th section of the said chapter says: "It shall be the duty of every sheriff, under sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, Marshal, Policeman or officer of Police, to arrest all persons *actually* engaged in the commission of any offence in violation of this act, and forthwith to carry such person before any magistrate of the same city or town to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act." The first inquiry is what constitutes "*a beverage*" under the 21st section of this act? Does it mean liquors sold, or given away to be drank over the counter, openly, and with open doors, on Sunday, which might thereby annoy neighbors and those passing to and from their places of worship?

Or does it mean to prohibit the selling of liquors, and the accommodating of customers and boarders, by innkeepers, in a peaceable and quiet manner, privately, and with doors closed? Or does it mean to entirely prohibit the selling of liquors under any circumstance, as Capt. Petty contends, and to justify his entering in disguise private places and residences, where he otherwise would certainly be excluded? I do not believe the law admits Capt. Petty's construction, because, if the Legislature contemplated such a prohibition, it would have so expressed it in language not to be mistaken. But, on the contrary, I think the word "beverage" was used and intended to comprehend the act of publicly, with open doors, selling and drinking spirituous liquors in contradistinction to the private selling and drinking of liquors with closed doors, in a quiet and orderly manner, to boarders and customers, and as an accompaniment with food, which was the mode adopted by Messrs. Ireland and Matthews. Webster, who should be an authority in this regard, gives a very clear definition of the word "beverage." He says, "BEVERAGE, drink; liquor for drinking. It is generally used of a pleasant or mixed liquor. In the middle ages, *beverage*, *biveragium*, or *biberagium*, was money for drink, given to an artificer, or other person, over and above his hire or wages. The practice has existed to a certain extent in America within my memory, and I know not but it still exists in some parts of this country. A person who had a new garment, was called on to *pay beverage*, that is, to treat with liquor. Hence, a treat on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on receiving a suit from a tailor; also a treat on first coming into prison; a garnish. In England, a water-cider; a mixture of cider and water, made by putting water into pomace before it is pressed." Clearly, then, under the first definition, any "*drink*," or any "*liquor for drinking*," Intoxicating or otherwise, is a beverage, and the Legislature could not have been so preposterous as to intend by this act, to prohibit all kinds of drink, or the drinking of any liquor on Sunday.

The words of the 21st section are, "Any intoxicating liquors or wines," with the restriction of selling or giving them away on Sunday, as a beverage, while the 42d section of the Metropolitan Police Act, passed 1860, three years after the passage of this act, says it "Shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors on Sunday." It is quite evident to my mind, that when the Legislature of 1860 were framing the Metropolitan Police Law, they saw the doubts and difficulties in which the framers of the law of 1857, had left the 21st section of that law, by using the word "beverage," and at once adopted section 42d of the Metropolitan Police Law of 1860, which declares "that it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon Sunday." Now this language cannot be mistaken, and clearly means selling liquors publicly over the counter with open doors, to the great detriment of the peace and quiet of our City.

And there can be but little doubt that the Legislature were mistaken in the use of the word "beverage," and simply intended by it to prevent dram-drinking, tippling, and carousing publicly, and with open doors, on Sunday, and consequently thereby the disturbance of the peace and quiet of the neighborhood, and of those orderly persons who might be in its vicinity. And so the law which prohibits "street-preaching"—that is, "preaching in public places, on Sunday, other than houses of worship." It is intended to prevent public disturbances on Sunday, by the utterance of sentiments which might not be agreeable to a great many of our people, but it does not prevent preaching in private houses, provided it is so conducted as not to disturb the neighborhood, and those who may be of another faith. If the Legislature contemplated prohibiting the quiet and peaceable sale of liquors on Sunday, with closed doors, to customers and boarders, they would have said so as explicitly and plainly, as they have in the previous sections of the same act, in regard to the license to sell liquors—that is, "to any person to sell strong and spirituous liquors, and wines, to be drank on the premises of the person licensed." Here the language is simple and says plainly what it means, and cannot be mistaken. All laws are intended to be just and to contribute to the peace, happiness and security of all alike, but the police authorities maintain, or at least Capt. Petty asserts that the liberal construction I place on this act, is not the true and literal construction, and insists upon a strict literal construction of the twenty-first section; then, by the same rule, the inn-keepers are justly entitled to a strict literal construction of the sixteenth section, which declares that they (the police) shall forthwith carry the party arrested before any magistrate of the same city and town, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act," and further, "and it shall be the duty of the magistrate to entertain any complaint of a violation of this act, made by any person under oath, and forthwith to issue a warrant and cause the offender to be brought before him to comply with the provisions of this section." Therefore, to carry this act out literally, the duty of the police is plain enough—that is, first, to arrest all persons found actually violating the act, and to carry them forthwith before any magistrate whose duty it is hear the matter; or, secondly, to make a charge, if no magistrate be then setting, as soon as one does sit, upon oath, against the parties offending, upon which the magistrate forthwith issued his warrant, Capt. Petty [illegible] only has no power to imprison the parties for an [illegible]; that authority belongs entirely to the magistrate. The police authorities, however, say that this portion of the statute is not to be taken in its literal sense, but means "to the nearest magistrate holding Court." I fully concur in the view and for the same reason. I hold that using liquor as a beverage, and as intended by the Legislature, does not include drinking or selling it to customers or boarders, quietly and with closed doors on Sunday. But it would be a violation of the act to sell and use liquor with open doors, before the public gaze, to the annoyance of the neighbors and passers, and to the disturbance of the public peace. I maintain that laws, especially sumptuary laws, should be taken together and the true, legal, and equitable intention of the Legislature, if possible, clearly ascertained, so that no part of the laws should be construed to the benefit of one portion of the community, and to the oppression of the other. It must not be forgotten that this act does not create the violators of it *criminals*, or contemplate consigning them to felon's cells. It is simply intended to correct a *vice*, not *crime*, and provides an ample redress in civil action, and it is a well settled rule in the criminal courts that where a civil remedy is incorporated in a criminal statute, such as where it provides for an indictment for assault and battery, and a civil suit for the same offence, the criminal proceeding is stayed until the civil remedy is tried, and the criminal courts, therefore, cannot be too careful in carrying out this liberal principle in regard to those who may be accused of violating the sumptuary laws and of extending to them the benefit of any rational doubts. For the fact is becoming more apparent every day that every species of fanaticism, emanating never mind from what source, is inconsistent with the general well-being of the great masses of the people living under free institutions. Human nature is becoming too universally educated, too magnanimous, too broad and grand in its scope here to be narrowed down to any one idea in regard to any one proposition, never mind how wholesome it may be in its special relations to the well-being of society, or to speak more plainly, any special law in regard to preventing any indulgence in sumptuary vices, might, *per se*, be good, if it could reach any special vice, which was not indulged in by the people in general. But any law in regard to the general sumptuary vices, or in other words, in regard to limiting the manner, expenses, food, dress, the natural appetite and corporeal indulgences, or the time of the citizen, must be deficient, simply for the reason that one style of living, one kind of food, the occupation of certain hours, or one peculiar indulgence, might be injurious to one citizen and beneficial to another. These vices are too generally prevalent to be entirely reached by legal enactments. History is rich with testimony to establish the fact that all countries have, at some period of their history, passed restrictive sumptuary laws, which have always been oppressive, and opposed by the people, and prevented the attainment of the very object for which they were enacted. Luxurious living, extravagant display, gambling, prostitution, drunkenness and kindred vices, which are inherent in human nature, though they have never been prevented by laws, they have been mitigated, and sometimes eradicated in communities, by simply educating the people against them; but they probably will never be entirely abolished—certainly not by fanaticism—for fanaticism has built up Government and afterward destroyed them; has paid severe penalties at the stake, the gallows and the prison; created enormous crimes from mere vices, fearful factions from conservatism, religion and politics; has created riots, mobs, and disorder, from peace and prosperity; set brother against brother, and has plunged the world, from time to time, into a great deal of trouble, out of which, it is true, some good has resulted; but as fanaticism is the offspring of tyranny, it partakes very much of its nature, and should, therefore, under a liberal form of government, be held in very great check. As fanaticism is the offspring of tyranny, so are sumptuary laws the offspring of fanaticism, and the ministers of these laws cannot be too cautious in their interpretation to fully preserve the rights of the citizen. These laws creep from time to time on our statute books, and it becomes the duty of the Judge to construe them liberally, and to administer them impartially to all who may come before them under these laws, for their condition frequently calls loudly for protection by reason of the prejudice of some portion of the community against them; thus the Courts must extend justice to all classes, and the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak, the learned and the ignorant, find relief and security especially against laws that are simply restrictive in their nature in regard to some vice which may not be regarded by a large portion of the community, certainly in large cities, as being criminal, but only departures, perhaps, from strict morals or religious sectarianism, and I am of the opinion that if legislators, in passing laws for our great Metropolis, would consider more the general welfare of the majority of our citizens, and less of partisan interest, we would not have the occurrence of these unpleasant circumstances. The fourth article of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

"The right of the people to be secured in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Now this article is too broad and too clearly stated to permit for a moment of any other construction than that which the law gives place upon its face in the Statute Book; and under this section, I hold that, unless in war or rebellion, no police officer or other guardian of the public peace has any right to enter the house or store of any man, when the same is closed and the seal of privacy is placed thereon, without a complaint on oath being first made, and a warrant granted upon that oath, or without the parties seeing the law violated with their own eyes. And when a police officer or spy of any kind enters any man's place of business at a time when it is closed, or enters his dwelling-house in disguise without such authority, he is a trespasser and commits a crime. I therefore hold that the arrest of Messrs. Ireland and Matthews, under the circumstances, was unlawful; and the fact that the District Attorney has consented to their discarge on the testimony of the officers themselves, justifies the inference on my part that he fully concurs in the views which I have expressed. Such consent having been given and entered by Mr. Hall himself on the original papers, the necessity of a formal order of discharge is dispensed with.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN SOUTH-STREET.—About 5½ o'clock last evening the premises No. 107 South-street, near Beekman, took fire, causing considerable damage in a few minutes. The damage by water sustained by P. O'BRYAN, who occupied the basement as a hat and cap-store, amounted to $2,500, upon which there was no insurance. A portion of the first floor was occupied by PATRICK ROGERS as a clothing-store. His stock was damaged by water to the amount of $30; insured in the Market Insurance Company for $1,000. The remaining portion of the first floor and the second floor was occupied by K. COULLARD, Ship-chandler, and was damaged by water to the amount of $200; insured in the Security Insurance Company. The third floor was occupied in part by WILLIAM D. MURPHY as an office; damaged to the amount of $200; no insurance. The other portion of the floor was occupied by GALLWAY and SMITH, dealers in vegetables, who sustained damage to the amount of $100; no insurance. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by GREEN and BAKER, sail-makers, who sustained damage to the amount of $100; insured. The building is owned by Messrs. KEELAND, and was damaged to the amount of $200.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT HALL, THE CHURCH SWINDLER.—It will be remembered that, about a week since, we published in the TIMES an account of the way in which a certain man, calling himself Rev. J. C. HALL, had succeeded in swindling some of the uptown churches out of large sums of money. Since that time certain persons in this City, who are interested in bringing HALL to justice and to punishment for the crimes he is alleged to have committed, have written several letters to the parties to whom HALL referred for the truth of what he alleged. Answers have been received from seven of them, and they all, with the exception of two, pronounce HALL to be a cheat and swindler. The two persons excepted say that they know nothing about any such man as the one described. HALL is now confined in the Tombs, upon the charge of having obtained large sums of money from several churches in this City by false representation. His wife is still confined at Police Headquarters, upon the charge of being a conspirator with him in defrauding the public.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY APPOINTED.—Mr. GEO. P. ANDREWS, who has acted for some years as Chief Clerk in the United States District-Attorney's Office, has been appointed to the position of Assistant District-Attorney by Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH. This is an excellent and a judicious appointment. Mr. ANDREWS has performed the duties of his late situation with an ability and an efficiency that could not be surpassed. His previous experience has admirably fitted him for his new position; and beside this, he enters upon it with a legal knowledge of great scope, and possessed of scholarly acquirements and a clearness and vigor of intellect which will do honor to the office.

POLICE MOVEMENTS.—*Appointments.*—Richard Leo, to the Third Precinct; Michiael Sullivan, Fourth; John Keiffenrieter, Fourteenth; Edward Conway, Fifteenth; David W. Tyler, Seventeenth; John Reed, Eighteenth; Patrick Morrison, Twenty-ninth; Eeward Fitzgerald, Seventeenth; Peter Haslam, Seventh, Brooklyn; Henry Kidd, Ninth, Brooklyn; Thomas J. Evans, Eighth, Brooklyn. *Resignations.*—Charles Daly, of the Fourth; Ely Devoe, Seventeenth; Tark J. Tjarks, Twenty-seventh; Thos. Sampson, Twenty-ninth; Thomas Cobb, doorman, Fifth, Brooklyn.

FIRE IN TENTH-AVENUE.—At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the stable of Messrs. W. WITKENS & Co., situated on Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. The building was entirely destroyed, together with three horses, two mules, and a large quantity of hay, harness, &c. The aggregate loss is estimated at $8,000. WITKENS & Co. were partially insured in City companies.

FIRE IN SIXTH-STREET.—At 9 o'clock, last night, the stables owned by Messrs. VAN, SYCKELS & PALMER, No. 133 Sixth-street, were destroyed by fire. Supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Loss, $400. No insurance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 12.

Mr. MONROE reported favorably from the Majority Committee the bill to incorporate the Firemen's Savings Institution of New-York, stating that the Committee had doubts of the propriety of chartering any more savings institutions in the City.

Mr. TOBEY dissented from the report on the bill to authorize the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company to construct a telegraph along the Canal. Referred to be reported.

Several bills of local character were passed.

The bill for the selection of a site for another State Prison was made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. GANSON called up the concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the appointment of a Commission to which he referred certain causes on the Calendar of the Court of Appeals, the object being to relieve the calendar of the Court.

After a debate by Messrs. HUTCHINSON, MURPHY and GANSON, the resolution was lost. Yeas 13, nays 11.

The following bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading:

Relative to claims made against insolvent debtors.

To provide for the enrolment of the militia and the organization of the American Guard.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the Concert Saloon bill.

Claim bills were made the special order for Monday evening.

The remainder of the business was only of private interest.

Adjourned till 10½ A. M. Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 12.

The bill to increase the license fees of hawkers and peddlers was amended, providing not to apply to sales between regular merchants, was ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were reported favorably:

To incorporate the Exchange Company of New-York; to repeal the Bushwick-avenue Act; to amend the act relating to Justices' Courts of Brooklyn.

D. WATERBURY asked for an extension of time until Tuesday morning to report the Excise bill, which was granted.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Excise law; to provide for the payment of money expended in equipping the Twentieth Regiment; to prohibit Concert Saloons (ayes 84;) to provide for the payment of certain expenses incurred in the organization, equipment and subsistence of the Volunteers to reimburse certain officers and regiments for uniforms lost and destroyed in the service of the United States; to reorganize the State Idiot Asylum, to authorize Wm. Beard and others to erect and maintain piers and docks, &c., in front of their land in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn; to provide for the formation of societies for the prevention of horse-stealing; to establish a tribunal of conciliation in the Sixth Judicial District.

The Congressional Apportionment bill was taken from the table and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A motion to make it the special order for Tuesday was lost.

A motion to take up the bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company was lost.

The resolution to adjourn Friday, at 12 o'clock, was made the special order for Wednesday.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and dépôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

To Bankers and Brokers.—A business man, of large acquaintance and experience, and very favorably known, is anxious to form a connection with some established house. He can furnish $30,000, and would expect an interest. Address, in confidence, CITIZEN, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A Balmoral Boot for $2 50, suitable for Ladies' Spring wear at
CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BONNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 12, ELLA FRANCES, only child of Henry and Harriet M. Bonnell, aged 1 year, 2 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grand parents, John S. and Lydia M. Savery, No. 116 High-st., this day, (Sunday,) April 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BEMAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 12, in the full triumph of faith in Christ, Mrs. SAMANTHA BEMAN, aged 74 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Sunday,) the 13th inst., from her late residence, No. 19 West 39th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BEACH.—In Bergen, N. J., on Friday evening, of scarlet fever, ALFRED HOLBROOK, infant son of Henry D. and Annie E. Beach, aged 1 year and 17 days.

The funeral takes place this day, (Sunday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, at Bergen, which the friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JAUNCEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, Mrs. ELIZA MERCER JAUNCEY, relict of the late James W. Jauncey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 74 Fort Green-place, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

MYERS.—In Fordham, on Saturday morning, April 12, MARGARET E., daughter of the late S. F. Myers, M. D., and grand-daughter of the late James Bathgate.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Fordham, on Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, THOMAS S. NELSON, of the firm of Holbrook & Nelson, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 173.—April 12, 1862.
33, 32, 49, 76, 18, 45, 20, 47, 74, 19, 72, 55.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 174.—April 12, 1862.
1, 67, 23, 27, 37, 22, 15, 16, 43, 54, 75, 3, 49.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATH LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 121.—April 12, 1862.
25, 16, 54, 31, 29, 35, 68, 1, 56, 27, 36, 67.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 198.—April 12, 1862.
28, 7, 9, 55, 23, 13, 67, 24, 53, 54, 61, 39, 18.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1862.

To the Clergy, Wardens and other officers of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections:

The President of the United States, with a full appreciation of his elevated position, and a just judgment of the obligations he and his fellow-citizens owe to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, requests them to appear before Him in the attitude of prayer and thanksgiving, acknowledging our success in battle, and asking on behalf of our whole country without diminishing the magnitude of criminal and unjustifiable treason already perpetrated by rebels, a restoration of peace, harmony and unity. With a cheerful acquiescence in the entire sentiment and expression of the Executive, the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction desire that the services of TO-MORROW should conform to the order referred to; and especially should we remember those noble defenders of the honor and flag of the nation who have closed their lives in its service, as well as those now suffering under wounds received in its defence.

S. DRAPER, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 BROADWAY.

Will forward Quartermasters' Checks to Washington, and procure Government Certificates of Indebtedness thereafter at low rates.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

FRIGATES CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donors shall direct.

COMMITTEE—Jas. Depeyster, No. 128 Water-st., Wm. B. Dodge, Jr., Joseph F. Joy, E. Klapp, [illegible] E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. M. Prescott, Hen

MONEY AND STOCK AIRS.

[illegible] April 12, 1862.

[illegible] U. S. 6s '81	Coup.		M. S.S.Co.	b60	100
[illegible]			do		100
[illegible]			do	s30	99¾
[illegible]			N. Y. Central R.		82¾
[illegible]		100	do	s60	82¾
[illegible]		50	do		82½
[illegible]		250	Erie Railway Pref.		60¾
[illegible]		100	do	b60	60¾
[illegible]		100	do	s30	60¾
[illegible]		300	Erie Railway		36¾
[illegible]		100	do	b10	36¾
[illegible]		400	do		36¾
[illegible]		800	do	b10	36¾
[illegible]		100	do		36¾
[illegible]		200	do	b30	36¾
[illegible]		300	Harlem Rd.		13
[illegible]		100	Mich. Cen. Rd.	b60	55
[illegible]		50	do		54¾
[illegible]		50	do	s30	54¾
[illegible]		700	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		23¾
[illegible]		10	Mich. S. & N. I. G.S.		46
[illegible]		6	Panama Railroad		122
[illegible]		200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		61
[illegible]		50	do		61½
[illegible]		120	Clev. & Tol. R.		45
[illegible]		100	do	s60	45
[illegible]		350	do		45½
[illegible]		100	do	s wk	45½
[illegible]		300	Chi. & R'ck Isl. R.	b60	55
[illegible]		50	do		54¾
[illegible]		13	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.		82
[illegible]		50	do	s30	82
[illegible]		300	Mil. & Prai. Du C. R.		25¾
[illegible]		5	do		25

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	93¾	100	N. Y. Central R.	b60	83¾
$5,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	93¾	10	do		83¾
$5,000 Tenn., State 6s	54	100	do		83¾
$5,000 do	b10	54	15	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	118
$5,000 do	s3	54	100	Clev., E. & Qn. R.	62¾
$5,000 do	b60	54¾	125	Erie Railway	36¾
$5,000 Missouri State 6s	48¾	100	do	b60	36¾
$5,000 Tol. & W. 1 Mtg.	78	150	do	s15	36¾
$5,000 To. & W. 2d M.	49½	100	do		36¾
$5,000 C. B. & Q. 8 P. c. bs.	95¾	100	do	b30	36¾
$4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs. X.	89	100	Erie Railway Pref.		60¾
$5,000 Am. Gold	b60	101¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	b60	54¾
$5,000 do		101¾	10	Mich. So. & N. I. G.S.		24¾
10 Pacific Mail St. Co.	100¾	10	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		61¾
100 do	s30	99¾	75	do		61
50 do		100	550	Clev. & Pitts. R.		17¾

SATURDAY, April 12—P. M.

The Stock Market was weaker in prices today by ¼@¾ ₱ cent. on the Railway shares, and ¼@¾ ₱ cent. on Government Stocks, ostensibly on the news from Hampton Roads, in the morning papers, in regard to the reappearance of the *Merrimac*. The *Bull* holders of Stocks appeared to be much less alarmed on this point than their *Bear* opponents, who put out cash contracts at the early Board with considerable freedom, and after the adjournment made good their deliveries by borrowing the Stocks, certain descriptions of which were scarcer on the Street about 2 o'clock than the Money needed to pay for them. At the Second Board, however, the disposition to sell for the fall was renewed, and while only a few hundred shares of each prominent Railway were put out, the amount was sufficient, in the present dullness of the Market pending later news from Hampton Roads and Yorktown, to establish the decline.

Late in the afternoon there was a demand for New-York Central at 82¼ ₱ cent., and Erie at 36¼ ₱ cent. The Government Stocks were 93¾@93¾ ₱ cent.; Missouris 49@48¾ ₱ cent., and Tennessees 54¼ ₱ cent. bid. The Western Shares were generally dull.

The market for Money was very easy to the Stock Brokers, and 6 ₱ cent. was more generally accepted by lenders than for several weeks past.

The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury during the week have been nearly met by the receipts from customs, $1,028,000, and the deposits left with the office on 5 ₱ cent. interest $2,085,000. The Treasury Certificates, 12 months, to run at 6 ₱ cent., issued at Washington, which come upon the market, are in request at 97@97¼ ₱ cent.

The price of Gold, which went up to 102 ₱ cent. yesterday, fell back to 101¾@101¾ to-day. The shipments of Gold during the week amount to $1,500,000, notwithstanding which the Banks on the statement of Monday next will show an increase of $800,000 on the last average, the actual count to-day being $34,493,000.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92	Market	90
Manhattan	125	Nassau	88
Mechanics'	95	Commerce	88
Mechanics'	102	Mech. Bk'g Assoc	81
Union	92	Bank of N. America	92½
America	101¾	Irving	60
City	110	Shoe & Leather	91
Phœnix	90	Corn Exchange	90¾
Tradesmens'	91¾	Continental	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Marine	100
Metropolitan	96¾	Commonwealth	80
East River	80		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	93
N. Y. Cen. sixes, re. ex.	90	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	74¾
N. Y. Cen. sixes subscr	90	N. Ind. firsts	92
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64, 1003		N. Ind. Goshen Line	91
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76, 1023		Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76, 1023		Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	89
Erie firsts, '82	106¾	Pac. R. 7 ₱ c. s. f. bds. Mo.	46¾
Erie seconds, '84	100	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	94
Erie seconds, '79	101	T. H. & A. seconds 8 ₱ c	60
Erie thirds, '83	92	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	88
Erie fourths, '80	83¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	45
Erie fifths, '82	79	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	60
Buf. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	80	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	100½
Hudson firsts, '60	104	L. E. & W'bash firsts	78
Hudson seconds, '85	99	L. E. & Wabash seconds	49
Hudson thirds, '75	84	Mil. & P. D. Ch. firsts	89¾
Hudson convert., '67	75	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99¾
Hud. R. R. sixes, '73	101¾	Galena & Chi. seconds	99¾
Harlem seconds, '64	93½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	98
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	97¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, 7	85¾
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	99	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	96	Long Dock Co. Bonds	108

We copy from an evening cotemporary the following account of a trial trip down the Bay by the new steam ferryboat of the Erie Railway Co.:

At the invitation of the President of the Erie Railway Company, a distinguished party of capitalists and railway gentlemen made an excursion this morning upon the new steam ferryboat *Pavonia*, to run from Chambers-street to the Long Dock, upon the ferry of the Erie Company. The boat is an improvement upon any now in use, and will enable the Erie Company to give new facilities to business on their line, and at a satisfactory profit. The new ferry daily advances in its business, and in no long period will be like all the other ferries leading from New-York, largely profitable.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 12, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 6,244 bbls. Flour, 267 bbls. and 2,016 bags Corn Meal, 428 bush. Wheat, 11,297 bush. Corn, 1,881 bushels Rye, 530 bush. Barley, 4,553 bush. Oats, 1,263 bush. Malt, 5,969 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,395 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 30 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 445 bbls., including 302 bbls Pots, and 143 bbls Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 30 bags of Maracaibo at 23c., and 170 bags Rio at 19c.@19¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at 27¼c.@28¾c. for Middlings. ₱ lb. Sales 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour tends downward, decidedly, to-day, especially for low grades of Western, the demand for which is restricted. State brands are in moderate request for export. The inquiry for trade brands is limited. Sales have been made, since our last, of 9,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 95@$5 05; very inferior to choice extra State at $5 10@$5 40, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$5 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 65; chiefly at $5 55@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 95	@$5 05
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@ 6 10
Inferior extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 55
Superfine, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 6 50
Superfine Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Superfine to Choice Extra Missouri	5 45	@ 6 70

Southern Flour is unchanged. Sales 850 bbls., at $5@$5 35 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $5 90@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues plenty and depressed, including extra at $5@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3@$3 85 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Most descriptions have been freely offered, and in quick request, at drooping prices, including Canada Club at $1 26; White Western at $1 30@$1 33; choice Amber Western at $1 37@$1 38; Red Winter at $1 34, ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and decidedly lower, the foreign advices being quite unfavorable. Sales 37,000 bushels, at 59c.@61c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 60c.@62c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 38½c.@40c.; State at 40½c.@41c., ₱ bushel. Rye is in more demand, at 79c.@81½c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel. Sales 4,300 bushels. Barley is quiet and drooping; sales were made of small lots of State at 80c.@85c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is plenty and heavy, to-day, at 65c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request at unchanged prices, including last year's crop, at 12c.@19c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been limited, during the past week. Prices have favored buyers, slightly. Week's receipts, 24,637 hides; sales, 11,300 hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIZIE & WEIDENMEYER: 4,000 Buenos Ayres, 20lbs.@24lbs., 25c.@26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,800 Rio Grande Kips, 12lbs., on private terms; 500 Mexican, 18lbs., on private terms; 400 Maracaibo, 22lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Brazil, dry salted, 20lbs.@27lbs., on private terms; 500 Savanilla, dry salted, 20lbs., on private terms; 700 Washington Slaughter, 80lbs., 8c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 Western Slaughter, 95lbs., on private terms; 400 Country Slaughter, 70lbs., 8c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 City Slaughter, 70lbs.@80lbs., 8c.@8¼c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 223,100 dry hides, 18,200 wet salted hides, — Horse hides, and 600 bales East India hides, viz: 73,500 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 6,500 Buenos Ayres Kips; 4,000 Cordova, &c.; 15,000 Rio Grande; 34,000 California, &c.; 24,500 Orinoco; 10,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 1,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 1,000 West Indies, &c.; 500 Savanilla and Bogota; 1,100 Chile and Peru; 1,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 1,500 Truxillo; 500 Maracaibo; 4,500 Fernambuco and Maranham; 40,500 African Kips; 3,000 Western and Southern; 1,000 East Indies, common; 600 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 10,000 Wet Salted Domestic; 1,700 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 6,500 Wet Salted California.

IRON—Has been very quiet here to-day, at unaltered quotations. Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 4,000 tons Anthracite Pig, part on private terms, and part at $21 for No. 2, and $22 for No. 1, on time, including 600 tons Forge, at $20, six months.

LEATHER—The business of the week Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "Prior to the auction sale on Thursday, the market for Hemlock Sole was dull and languid, and prices weak. At the sale, which attracted a number of Eastern and other buyers, the bidding was rather spirited, and the prices realized, considering the quality of the Leather offered, were very satisfactory. During the latter part of the week the market has been more active, and sales to a fair extent have been made at about our quotations. Most of the trade are firm in their views, and many are of opinion that a more active demand and better prices will soon be experienced. From the tanneries the receipts have been light, but a large and well-assorted stock still remains in the market. Oak Tanned—For this description only a very moderate demand exists at about old rates. Other descriptions continue dull at weak prices." We quote: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 27c.@28½c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 28c.@31c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 27c.@28c.; Oak Western slaughter, good heavy, 26c.@29c.; Oak light cropped, good heavy, 32c.@34c.; Oak middle cropped, good heavy, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 22½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 22c.@23c; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 20c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. damaged all weights, 16½c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, nad B. A. poor all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock slaughter in rough, 23c.@25c.; Oak slaughter in rough, 27c.@29c., ₱ lb., on six months credit.

LATHS—Eastern are inquired for, at $1 12½ ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and 82½c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$13, chiefly at $12 75@$12 87½, for Mess; $12 25@$13 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 5¾c.@7c. for Hams, and 4¾c. @5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and firm; sales, 900 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues active and buoyant; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is less active; sales since our last, 285 bbls. at $14@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ₱ lb. State Cheese is in fair request, at 7c.@8c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Is inactive at previous quotations.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in request at 11c. @11½c., cash, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have attracted less attention, including Clover at 8c.@8¾c., cash, ₱ lb.; Calcutta Linseed at $2 10@$2 15, cash, and Timothy at from $1 75@$2 25 ₱ bushel. Sales, in Philadelphia, during the week 1,500 bushels Clover seed at $5@$5 25 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and quiet; a moderate demand prevails for prime heavy Goat, of which the market is quite bare. Other descriptions continue quiet, though occasional sales are made at fair rates. The stock of all kinds is light, and the receipts meagre. We note sales of 50 bales Curacoa Goat, 170 lbs. av., at 45c., and 75 bales Vera Cruz, slightly damaged, at 40c., 6 months.

SPICES—Sales, 1,000 mats Cassia on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 1,100 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 8c.@8¼c.; also 600 bbls Havana, part at 8c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—An unusually extensive invoice of Oolongs (10,000 packages,) was purchased on speculation, for cash, at prices not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 520 bbls. in lots at 22½c.@23¾c., chiefly at 23c.@23½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Light engagements were made, today, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 4¾d. @ 5¼d. Corn, 4¼d. @ 4¾d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 1s. 9d.@2s.; Bacon and Lard, 14s.@16s. Butter and Cheese, 20s.; Tallow, 12s. 6d.@15s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d., ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork—Two foreign brigs, with grain in bulk, for orders, for a British port, 10¾d.@11d. per bushel. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5¾d.@6¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s.6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Bacon and Lard, 18s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 47s. 6d., and Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. The lastest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a bark, 241 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H., at $1 37½c. ₱ bbl.; a ship, 899 tons, to Acapulco, Coal, $10 or $10 50; one 549 tons, to Panama, Coal, $10; another to the Pacific, at or about the same price; one, 524 tons, from Havana to Falmouth for orders, Sugar in hhds. £2 15s., or boxes £2 12s. 6d.; a brig, 218 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2 ₱ bbl.; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to south side of Cuba and back, $1,250; a schooner, 206 tons, (now in Philadelphia,) and two or three others here, same voyage, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a bark, 225 tons, three brigs, 130, 170 and 195 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, 40c. and $3; two brigs, 250 and 300 tons, from North side Cuba to Portland, 40c. and $3; one 170 tons, to Matanzas and back, 38c. and $2 50; a British bark, 398 tons, to Havana, $1,400; a British brig, 175 tons, to St. John, P. R., $1,300; an American schooner, 150 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,300; a British brig, 156 tons to Barbados, thence to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar 45c., Molasses $4 under and $3 50 on deck; and five steamers, including the *Fulton*, to Government, on private terms.

The Great Wool Sale in Boston.

We have already noticed the main features of the extensive auction sale of Wool, in Boston, on Thursday last, the 10th inst. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* furnishes the following particulars:

"Considering that this sale was made in the very face of a new clip, the prices obtained were remarkably good, and though not perhaps up to the full expectation of the holders, yet higher than a majority of the company anticipated. The sale was very rapid, averaging just one minute to each lot. It will be seen by the detailed account given below that the buyers were largely manufacturers.

3,000 lbs. Nos. 1 and 2 Ohio fleece, sold to Reese, Seal & Co., Philadelphia	43c.
3,000 Extra do. do.—R. W. Morrison & Co., Dexter, Me	43
5,000 Ex. and double ex. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece—William Hudson, Providence	45
9,000 Do. do. do.—Van Blarcom & Co., New-York	44
5,000 Double ex. do. do.—J. Ripley, New-York	44
6,000 Do. do. do.—V. Azarian & Co., Boston	46
3,000 Picklock do. do.—Gilbert & Co., Ware	50
5,000 Unwashed do. do.—H. Robinson & Co., Dexter, Me	29
7,000 Nos. 1 and 2 do. do.—Bullock & Sons, Philadelphia	43½
32,500 Ex. Ohio fleece, very light—Van Blarcom & Co., New-York	46
5,000 Double ex. do. do.—Gilbert & Co., Ware	48
15,000 Do. do. do.—J. W. Edmands	48
1,500 Do. do. do.—J. G. Shedd	46½
8,000 No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece—C. Luling, New-York	45
5,000 Ex. do do—J. Eddy & Sons, Fall River	44½
800 No. 1 Ohio fleece—C. Luling, New-York	46½
1,200 No. 2 and 3 Ohio fleece—J. Taylor & Co	45½
3,500 No. 1 Washington Co. fleece—B. W. Gleason, Rock Bottom, Mass	46½
1,500 No. 1 Ohio fleece—Morrison & Co., Braintree	43
5,000 Double ex. Ohio fleece—C. Luling, New-York	48
3,500 Picklock do do—Hopkins & King, Springfield, Mass	49
5,000 Double ex. do do—J. Ripley, New-York	46
10,000 Extra do do—to same	45½
12,000 Do do—B. W. Gleason, Rock Bottom	46
10,000 Double extra do do—Hopkins & King, Springfield	47½
3,000 Do Washington Co. fleece—J. F. Bradley	46
5,000 Ex. do do—J. Taylor & Co	47½
5,000 No. 2 Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece—Z. Parkhurst, for N. E. Worsted Co	45½
600 Nine Town fleece—to same	42½
18,000 No. 1 Washington Co. fleece—to same	44½
33,000 Ex. do do—Van Blarcom & Co., New-York	45½
2,000 Double ex. do do—Crane & Waters, Millbury, Mass	47½
600 Nos. 1 and 2 do. do.—Bullock & Sons	41½
4,000 Ex. and double ex. do. do.—J. P. Bradley	47½
5,000 Picklock, Ohio and Pennsylvania, fleece, very light—Gilbert & Co	49½
12,000 Do. do. do—Van Blarcom & Co	49
10,000 Extra do. do.—J. Farmington, Eagle Mills	48
53,000 Do. do. do.—F. Skinner & Co	47
1,500 Choice do. do. do.—Gilbert & Co	49½
9,000 Extra and double ex. do. do. do.—J. Ripley	46
10,000 Do. do. do. do. do.—Nahum Frye, Fryeville	46½
11,000 Do. do. do. do. do.—J. W. Edmands	46½
10,000 No. 1 do. do. do.—Benj. Bullock & Sons, Philadelphia	47
21,000 Do. do. do. do.—to same	46
8,300 Picklock Pennsylvania fleece—J. Ripley	47
18,000 Double ex. do. do.—Dale, Brothers, & Co	45
10,000 Extra and double extra do. do.—O. M. Stillman & Sons, Westerly, R. I	46
10,000 Do. do. do., R. P. Wales, Wales, Mass	46
25,000 Ex. Washington Co. fleece,—Vila & Co	45½
48,000 Do. do. do.,—C. Lane & Co	45
13,000 No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece,—Bingham, Joy & Sandford	46
4,000 Nos. 2 and 3 do. do. do.,—Bullock & Sons	45½
8,500 Ex. do. do. do., Robinson & Co	46
9,000 No. 1 Washington Co. fleece,—Morrison & Co	46
5,000 Ex. do. do. do.,—Robinson & Co	46½
1,500 Choice Picklock Pennsylvania fleece,—Gilbert & Co	51
10,000 Ex. Washington Co. fleece,—H. W. Hinsdale, Hinsdale	45½
35,000 Do. do. do.,—J. Taylor & Co	45½
33,000 Ex. and double ex. do. do.,—Vila & Co	46½
1,000 No. 3 Penn. fleece,—Bullock & Sons	43½
4,500 No. 2 do. do.,—to same	44½
5,000 Double ex. Washington Co. fleece,—Gilbert & Co	47½
8,000 No. 1 do. do.,—F. A. Sawyer, N. Hampshire	46
12,000 Do. do. do., Bingham, Joy & Sanford	46
9,000 Ex. Washington Co. fleece,—to same	46

Chicago Provision Trade.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 10.

The Beef and Pork-packing season in Chicago, for 1861-'62, is now closed, and the result exceeds the highest anticipations of the trade.

Receipts of Hogs and Beef Cattle in Chicago.

Year.	Hogs. Received.	Hogs. Shipped.	Beeves. Received.	Beeves. Shipped.
1855	302,068	145,580	10,715	8,253
1856	293,625	281,540	21,950	22,502
1857	251,115	131,216	48,524	25,502
1858	530,099	176,368	118,151	43,149
1859	284,496	212,840	90,574	35,973
1860	355,851	156,284	155,753	104,122
1861	675,902	289,094	204,579	124,146

Receipts and Shipments of Hogs During ten Seasons.

Season.	Received.	Shipped.
1852-53	65,158	10,000
1853-54	73,980	10,628
1854-55	138,565	52,881
1855-56	308,539	187,763
1856-57	220,702	103,074
1857-58	213,216	88,546
1858-59	251,102	46,434
1859-60	255,394	71,266
1860-61	354,684	119,886
1861-62	746,667	228,682

Hogs Packed in Chicago for ten Seasons.

Year.	Number.	Average Weight.
1852-53	48,156	211
1853-54	52,849	239
1854-55	73,694	246
1855-56	80,380	233
1856-57	74,000	230
1857-58	99,262	230
1858-59	179,684	200
1859-60	151,339	225
1860-61	271,805	240
1861-62	514,118	240

Beeves Packed in Chicago for Eleven Years.

Season.	No. Packed.	Season.	No. Packed.
1851-52	21,866	1857-58	34,675
1852-53	24,663	1858-59	45,504
1853-54	25,431	1859-60	51,809
1854-55	22,691	1860-61	25,209
1855-56	28,972	1861-62	55,212
1856-57	14,987		

We present the figures of pork packing for the past season at several leading points, viz.:

	Hogs.
New-York	541,216
Chicago	514,118
Cincinnati	473,267
St. Louis	85,000
Louisville	80,000
Total	1,693,601

The figures above presented show that Chicago leads by 40,851 hogs, while New-York leads Cincinnati 68,949, and is ahead of Chicago 27,098. All the above named places show a gain in packing except Louisville, which in 1860-61 packed 198,751 hogs.

The following table shows the number of cattle and hogs packed at Chicago for the season of 1861-'62, with the particulars of packing. Those marked with a * having failed to furnish their returns, the number is merely estimated:

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Cragin & Co	31,075	51,139
Harback & Kriegh	1,500	53,154
Bowers & Co	—	35,013
R. M. & O. S. Hough	8,000	35,000
J. G. Law & Co	1,602	31,500
Jones & Culbertson	—	29,700
G. S. Hubbard & Co	4,135	28,786
A. E. Kent & Co	—	28,628
Flint & Thompson	—	26,000
Leland & Mixer	—	22,043
Puisifer & Co	—	21,500
Thomas Nash	—	17,650
Tobey & Brother	—	16,545
Reid & Sherwin	—	12,132
J. L. McDaniels	—	10,015
Adam Smith	—	9,879
G. W. Higgins & Co	—	9,215
Freeman, Burt & Co	—	7,572
George Steel & Co	—	7,000
Mitchell & Zahm	1,200	5,000
*McConkey	—	4,500
Holden & Priest	—	4,356
G. & J. Stewart	—	4,346
Ed. M. Vickery	—	3,492
J. Louis	—	3,432
*Hubert, Coker & Co	—	3,400
Andrew Brown	8,500	3,119
T. D. Booth	—	3,000
L. French	—	2514
Reynolds & Co	—	2,450
Aubery & Co	—	2,218
*Phillips	—	2,200
*Clough & Bros	—	2,000
John Hayward	4,200	1,400
R. & W. H. Smith	—	1,922
P. Curtis	—	1,218
W. R. Prentice & Co	—	1,200
Murphy	—	750
Gibbs	—	530
Gutherau	—	400
Packers who failed to send returns	—	6,000
Total	55,212	514,118

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l	2
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Ap'l	3
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l	5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l	9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Ap'l	12
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l	16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l	19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l	26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May	3
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May	7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May	10

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l	16
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	19
St. George	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l	19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	23
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l	30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May	7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May	14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May	21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May	28
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June	4

PERSONAL.

INVALID.—YOU WILL GET THE RECEIPT FOR a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all lung affections, by sending to D. ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., N. Y. He sends it free. Write for it. It has cured thousands.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A matinée conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, April 13, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M., she will discourse on the "*Age of the World.*"

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in the new church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject: *Grounds of Thanksgiving to God for our recent victories.* Evening: *Grounds of Hope of a brighter Future for our Country.* Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur-sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. H. D. GANSS may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL LECture, on *The Young Man's Books*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, (THIS (Sunday) EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY at 11½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M., in the Church of the Puritans. Subject in the Evening—*National Thanksgiving for Victories.*

FOR SALE.—PEW NO. 110, HANDSOMELY LOcated in the north aisle of the Presbyterian Church, on 5th-av., corner of 16th-st. Dr. RICE Pastor. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS, VERY CHEAP.
Also, several hundred pieces of their own importation, comprising all the
NEWEST STYLES IN THE
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLIS

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 98 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $11 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES:

No. 230 West 32d-st., 4-story brown-stone, modern improvements	$550
No 254 West 22d-st., 4-story, brick, modern improvements	700
No. 192 West 24th-st., 2-story, brick, gas and water	300
No. 278 West 19th-st., 3-story, brick, modern improvements	450
No. 241 West 19th-st., 2-story and attic, modern improvements	550
No. 256 Hudson st., 2-story and attic, brick, modern improvements	450
No. 125 West 39th-st., 3-story, brick, modern improvements	400
No. 803 Washington-st., 3-story, high-stoop, gas and water	350
No. 165 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic, gas and water	300
Nos. 7 and 8 West 41st-st., 4-story, English basements, water and gas	450
No. 346 West 31st-st., 4-story, English basement, modern improvements	550
No. 174 West 21st-st., 4-story, brick, modern improvements	700
Large cottage corner 33d-st. and 9th-av., with garden.	900
No. 625 2d-av., 3-story, all the modern improvements.	500
Nos. 164 West 39th-st., 3-story, high-stoop, modern improvements	550
No. 171 West 37th-st., 4-story, brick, gas and water	350
No. 93 West 47th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, modern improvements	1,000
No. 17 Gay-st., 3-story, high-stoop, brick	325
No. 261 West 16th-st., 3-story, high-stoop, brick, gas and water	500
No. 338 West 15th-st., 3-story, brick, modern improvements	500
No. 114 West 11th-st., 3-story, brick, modern improvements	800
No. 162 Lexington-av., 3-story, brick, modern improvements	600
No. 68 East 26th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, modern provements	800
No. 43 Greenwich-av., 3-story and attic, high-stoop, modern improvements	650
No. 201 West 14th-st., 4-story, brick, modern improvements	900

And others. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th st. From 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT FAMILY mansion, with grounds, situated corner of Fulton and Classon avs., Brooklyn. The house, newly painted and in fine order, is replete with every comfort, and contains all the modern improvements, and the grounds, comprising about twenty-seven lots, are beautifully laid out, and contain a great variety of shrubbery and shade trees; the whole presenting great attractions for a first-class family residence, and combining all the advantages of a City and a country place. For further particulars apply to FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, No. 146 Duane-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE GENTEEL FOUR-story Philadelphia brick front house, No. 174 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.; all in good order; possession immediately; the house is 16 feet 6 inches front and 55 deep, containing in all 14 rooms; bath, speaking-tube, waiters, hot and cold water, wash-basins, wash-trays, and everything complete; rent about $550, which is very cheap. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 239 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 31 Summit-st., South Brooklyn—five minutes from the ferry—containing all modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water baths, &c. Apply to J. CLARK, No. 830 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn, or S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

EIGHTH-AV. STORE TO LET—NO. 341, 80 feet deep, with plate glass windows; best block on the Avenue, and next door to Geo. Keys' large dry goods store; suitable for boot and shoe store, or any other business. Apply No. 343 8th-av.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—THE ENglish-basement house, No. 53 9th-st., near 5th-av., completely and well furnished, and in complete repair, to rent from the 20th of April, for six or twelve months, to a private family only. For terms, and cards of admission, apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place; or to Box No. 2,837 Post-office, with full address.

TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A FINE, LARGE and well-furnished house, containing 13 rooms, also laundry and bath rooms; gas and water throughout, with all modern improvements; one acre of ground, shade and fruit trees, carriage-house and stable. For further information inquire of H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 98 Liberty-st., second floor.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT YONKers, near cars and boats, yet retired and beautifully located,; 12 rooms, water in the house; gas throughout; good view of the Hudson; plenty of shade, garden shrubbery, etc.; occupied by owner; rent moderate, to a good party. Address J. J, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 78 WEST 26th-st. Rent $1,300; is brown stone, contains all modern improvements; in complete order and newly furnished. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Apply at No. 121 Broad-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT ORANGE, New-Jersey—three acres of land in fruit; a very desirable place. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE HANDsomely furnished house No. 143 2d-av. Apply at No. 102 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 6th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREE-story Philadelphia front, brown stone, basement, stood and front door-way, built in a good, substantial manner, with all the modern improvements complete. Will be sold low and on easy terms. House situated in State-st, first house west of Flatbush-av. For particulars inquire of JOHN H. WHITMORE, No. 214 Fulton-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IT IS AN ELEGANT EXtra-size 25-feet house, nearly new, and in complete order; extra cellar, vaults, rosewood doors, black walnut trimmings, &c., &c. Is situated in 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 886 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, extra width—28 feet front, with two-story extension, 95 feet deep—built in the very best manner for the owner's use, in the most desirable location, two doors from 5th-av. Apply on the premises, No. 9 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, unsurpassed for design and finish, situate on one of the best sites on Murray Hill, No. 29 East 38th-st., near Madison-av. Also, house No. 47 East 37th-st., near 4th-av.; four-story, brown-stone front. Inquire on the premises in both places.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT.—EIGHTy lots for sale. Three lots on the west side, corner of 57th-st., 100 feet wide, and within a block of Central Park. Sold separate or together. Apply to S. L. LEE, No. 301 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone house, of full width and sixty-five feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, 143 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 39th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—ANY person having a small furnished or partially furnished house, in a good neighborhood, who would regard care of the property more than the price of rental, can find a family of three adults (without children) who will give unexceptionable references, by addressing G. Box No. 3,722, Post-office. No objection to Brooklyn, if convenient to Wall-st. or South ferries.

WANTED TO RENT—WITHIN 20 MILES OF New-York, of easy access by railroad or steamboat, a small cottage, with five or six rooms, an acre or two of land, and small fruit. Also, within the same distance, a house with six or eight rooms, suitable for a family of six persons, with 15 or 20 acres of land under cultivation, with fruit in abundance. Parties having such places may address L. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, stating particulars and terms.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO SMALL COTTAges, in a pleasant location, (on the water preferred,) and not over one hour's ride from the City Hall. Address, stating rent, means of access, commutation, &c., Box No. 4,119 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, without board, in neighborhood of Amity and Thompson sts. Address, stating location and terms, B and C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of

Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 216 Water-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridan, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of ample timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address
DATERS & CO., No. 181 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, a few miles east of the City of Poughkeepsie, on the Dutchess turnpike—a beautiful drive. The residence and out-buildings are entirely new, finished last Fall; house has gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms, bath-room, water closets, stationary wash-tubs, range, hot water furnance, speaking-tubes and bells, and every possible convenience and improvement that can be had in the city. A fine garden, over 40 varieties of choice pears, grapes, and fruit of various kinds in abundance. Also, 17 acres of choice land, with one of the finest orchards in the country, &c., &c. Terms low and easy. Possession 1st May or sooner. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RARE BARGAIN.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE in the country—60 acres of choice land—buildings large and superior; an orchard of good fruit; grounds ornamented with forest and evergreen trees, and whole farm washed by a fine stream. Situated in Southern New-York, not far from the New-York and Erie Railroad; has cost the present owner nearly $10,000. It is incumbered for $3,000. It can be had, if applied for soon, for $1,600 above the incumbrances. Terms of payment liberal. Apply to A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 195 Broadway, or to Col. J. B. ROYCE, or C. T. LEONARD, Esq., Berkshire, Tioga County, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE A—10 acres—for sale, near Morristown, one mile east of the dépôt. The mansion is 44x60, with tower, Italian style, filled in with brick; 16 rooms, furnace, bath-room, soft spring water supplying the house and outbuildings, large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of fruits, lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented. Additional land adjoining, if required, which is a farm of 97 acres, with good new barns and dwellings. For further particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESIDENCES.—TO LET—TWO cottages, known as Hazelwood and Hose Cottages, in the Village of Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y. One very well furnished, the other more simple, with boat, ice-house (filled,) hot-bed and garden; beautifully located on the banks of a lake surrounded by wild and picturesque scenery; fine trout fishing and hunting in the vicinity; rent very low. Inquire of Mrs. B. C. BUTLER, Albany, N. Y.; or of Mr. A. F. KING, 14th-st., New-York, and MEAD, BELCHER & TITUS, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—APLAIN dwelling-house, with garden, barn and carriage-house, at Eatontown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; five minutes' walk from the dépôt. Communication several times daily by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. Will be let for six months, with privilege of a year. For further particulars apply to ABNER ALLEN, Eatontown, Monmouth Co., N. J., or to JAMES A. DE GRAUW, No. 50 South-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses, situated on Clermont Terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms, has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front; is two miles from Jamaica, on a circular road, completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad dépôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., ¾ mile from town; house 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site 300 feet from road; large shade-trees, grounds tastefully arranged; large outbuildings and garden; large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard just in bearing; also, pair stylish black Canadian ponies, kind and sound.
SOUTHWIK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA.—FURnished or unfurnished, the residence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the bank of the river at Hell Gate. House has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, furnace, &c., boat-house, salt water bath, large garden with small fruits and fruit trees, &c.; convenient to ferry and steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, on premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, WITH fine large carriage-house, abundance of fruit and shrubbery, to rent or lease, adjoining Hon. Fernando Wood's country residence on Bloomingdale Road. Will be rented on moderate terms to a good and responsible tenant. The house has gas and water in every room; fine garden and eight lots of ground. Inquire on the premises, or of HENRY KELLY, No. 56 University-place.

TO LET IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—A VERY desirable two-story and attic frame house with lot and garden 50 by 200 feet; location one of the best in the village; possession 1st May next; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. S. BANTA, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., or GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—A desirable residence at Poughkeepsie, containing ten acres of land; a large and convenient house, furnished throughout, gas, furnace and water, coach-house, stables, &c.; an abundance of every variety of fine fruit. For particulars apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to CHARLES H. RUGGLES, Poughkeepsie.

BAY VIEW HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished—situate on New-York Bay, about 3 miles from Brooklyn ferries (only 35 minutes' ride by city cars.) Three acres of choice land, fruits, barn, stables, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET, IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., 45 MINutes from New-York, a large dwelling-house, with barn, and about two acres of ground, fruit trees, &c.; in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and railroad dépôt. $350 per annum. Inquire of
U. D. WARD, No. 115 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 8 P. M.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A HOUSE CONTAINing 11 rooms; beautifully situated; grounds front 100 feet on the East River, by 400 feet deep; shade and fruit trees and grape vines. For further information, apply to H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York, second floor.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—TO LET, AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a cottage, with half an acre of ground, containing twelve rooms, surrounded by woods, with good spring water, cistern, stable, &c.; 15 minutes by plank sidewalk from Vanderbilt's Landing. Rent only $300. Address M. A. P., Box No. 1,275 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence to let, furnished, within five minutes' walk of a dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad; about an acre of ground, with carriage-house and stable attached. For further particulars apply to F. BRIGGS, No. 117 Warren-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1½ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the dépôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET, A DWELLing house, stable, and five acres of land in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant one mile south from the Hastings dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

AT BELMONT, NEAR FORDHAM—AN ELEgant villa, with about one acre of land, containing 14 rooms, bath, water-closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full-grown, bearing fruit trees, grape vines and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c. Will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH ORchard, coach-house, etc., and about six acres of land, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station, at Hastings. Also, a small cottage near the above, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

NEW-BRIGHTON.—TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, a good sized family house, with about 1½ acres of land; an arrangement can also be made for a pair of fine carriage horses, carriages and cow, with the house. For terms, apply to
G. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A DEsirable residence, situated on high ground, a few minutes' walk of railroad dépôt. House in complete repair, gas throughout, orchard, good garden, shade and ornamental trees. Apply to
HENRY SALISBURY, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A SPLENDID country residence, completely furnished, or unfurnished, with stables, gardens and all the conveniences for a genteel family, immediately on the Narrows. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the dépôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.
FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.

Having our own Agent in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.

We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undisputed claims against the United States Government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 38 WALL-ST.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS OR CHECKS.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES BOUGHT AT THE BEST MARKET RATES, by
RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
Dealer in Securities, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 8, 1862.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

TIMY'G. CHURCHILL,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	ELIAS G. BROWN,
MONTAGNIE WARD,	JAMES M. HOAGLAND,
WILSON G. HUNT,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH W. WEEKS,	B. H. VAN AUKEN,
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,	JAS. GAYLER,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,	RICHARD S. PALMER,
BENJ. G. CLARKE,	DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
JOHN L. HASBROUCK,	JOHN C. BERGH,
JAMES OLWELL,	ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES ENGLISH,	H. P. LISCOMB,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,	THOMAS P. NAY,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	LLOYD L. BRITTON,
JOHN GIBNEY,	WM. J. BLACK,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	JAMES STEVENS,
CHARLES DENISON, JR.,	J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE,	HUNLOKE W. PALMER,
A. M. C. SMITH,	C. B. CHURCHILL,
JAMES A. TEMPSON,	GEO. P. GODDINGTON, JR.,
FRANCIS LELAND,	MORTIMER BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO.
CINCINNATI, April 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared out of the net earnings of this Company for six months ending March 31, payable on or after May 1. Those who have had their stock transferred to the Agency of the Company at the Bank of America, will receive their dividends direct from that Bank; those who have not, will receive a check from here by mail, or otherwise, as they may direct. In accordance with the By-Laws of the Company, the transfer books will be closed for ten days from date. The interest on the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due May 1, will be paid at the above Bank, as usual. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Sec'ry.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—31-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES. Illinois State Auditor's Warrants,
Bought and sold by
A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by
E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.*
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed; two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order, with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house and Fort Hamilton, along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

TO LET—A FARM NEAR RAHWAY, N. J., WITH 10 or 30 acres of land, good buildings, fruit, &c.; a very healthy location; also, to let in Rahway two dwelling houses, new, and in good order, with modern improvements, gas, &c.; distance twenty miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire at No. 66 Dey-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000, with about this amount, is desired in a wholesale Grocery business in this City, to be conducted strictly on a cash basis. The parties advertising are especially desirable for character and competency. Applications addressed to W., Box No. 2,173 Post-office, New-York, will command prompt and confidential attention.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 236 and 238 West 36th-st., containing steam-engine, and every kind of machinery and apparatus necessary for an extensive laundry business, and in perfect running order.
L. & J. HIGGINS,
No. 747 6th-av., corner of 44th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of the old established hat, cap and fur store No. 381 Canal-st. Attached is a large well-lighted and well-ventilated work-shop, sufficient for 20 finishers, trimmers and capmakers. Apply as above.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

The unfailing activity with which the acknowledged gems of the Drama are produced at the
UNRIVALED OASTS,
beautiful scenery and appointments, having established the entire and unqualified approbation of the public and attracted a succession of crowded houses,
MR. WALLACK
intends to pursue the same system, by producing, with the utmost care, a still greater
VARIETY.
PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK:

MONDAY 14	LOVE AND MONEY
TUESDAY 15	THE BELLE'S STRATEGEM
WEDNESDAY 16	A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE
THURSDAY 17	A HIGHLY POPULAR COMEDY
FRIDAY 18	THE WONDER!
SATURDAY 19	THE ROAD TO RUIN

MONDAY 14,
First time here, Bourcicault's Comedy
LOVE AND MONEY.

Lord Fipley	Mr. Lester Wallack
The Mac Dunnun	Mr. Charles Fisher
Claude Plantagenet	Mr. Mark Smith
Sykes	Mr. Norton
Craven Acton	Mr. Reynolds
Withers	Mr. Young
Williams	Mr. Turner
Helen Plantagenet	Mrs. Hoey
Rose Lawless	Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Augusta	Miss Miller
Baroness	Mrs. Reeves
Mrs. Fox French	Mrs. Vernon
Matilda	Miss Crocker
Sally Singlebeart	Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs. Warren	Miss Carman

The Comedies of
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT,
AND
LOVE IN A MAZE,
Are in preparation.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management desires to announce
MONDAY, 14,
as
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
of
MATILDA HERON,
and
CAMILLE.
TUESDAY, benefit of Mr. N. S. CLARKE, on which occasion Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will appear

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—This Society will celebrate their annual PASS FESTIVAL, with a supper, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on EASTER MONDAY, April 21, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Members of the Society will please procure their tickets previous to 1 o'clock of the day of the Festival, in order that proper arrangements may be made for their accommodation, from either of the Stewards, viz.:

JAMES M. TUCKER, No. 79 Wall-st.,
CLAUDIUS L. MONELL, No. 20 Nassau-st.,
JAMES M. McLEAN, No. 67 Wall-st.,
EDWARD SLOSSON, No. 40 Wall-st.,
AUGUSTUS R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st.,
CARLISLE NORWOOD, No. 104 Broadway,
EDWARD SCHELL, No. 31 Maiden-lane,
And of
R. E. MOUNT, Jr., Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF RESPECTfully announces that he will give his FIRST SOIREE since his return from Europe, assisted by Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF, on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, at Dodsworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Readings from Shakespeare, Tennyson, Dickens, &c., by Mr. Vandenhoff, and Recitations by Mrs. Vandenhoff. Mr. V. will give some notes on and IMITATIONS OF FECHTER IN HAMLET AND OTHELLO.
Tickets 50 cents. Hall open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petitions for a sewer in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and also in 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; also, resolutions for a sewer in 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and also in Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., and for the construction of receiving basins and culverts at the following places, to wit: in 44th-st., on the north side, 75 feet west of 11th-av.; also, at the southerly corner of 7th-st. and Avenue A; also at the northwesterly corner of 57th-st. and 3d-av., and also on the westerly side of Downing-st., about 70 feet from the northwesterly corner of Downing and Bedford sts.

Also, that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for a sewer in 49th-st., from sewer in 9th av. to a point 325 feet west of 8th-av.; and resolutions for sewers in Cherry-st., between James and Roosevelt sts.; in Leroy-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., and in Correars-st., from Grand to South-st.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, April 19, 1860.

THOMAS STEVENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 8, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE

WAR WITH THE SOUTHWEST.

[Continued from First Page.]

were now brought into battle, and, from the suddenness of the attack, your readers may judge that the [illegible] was not one calculated to steady the [illegible] of raw troops. At one time during the confusion it was rumored that every field officer of the Forty-fifth was killed, but they turned up in time to lead their men to the number of 250, and after a night's rest upon the wet ground last night, they led [illegible] again to be the field to-day.

Col. SULLIVAN returns to-night with a wound in his left arm, not at all dangerous, although quite painful. He will be all right again in a few days. Gen. SHERMAN, yesterday, complimented the Colonel, also Lieut.-Col. PARKER, of Highland County, Major JAMES WEST, Adjutant REMAKE McGILL, and the men as a body, or saying that even older regiments could not have conducted themselves more nobly.

The Sixth Ohio, under Lieut.-Col. ANDERSON, occupied a dangerous position from the time of their arrival to the close of the battle, and I could see no difference in their manner and mode of bearing to that of the famous Eighteenth Illinois, who had borne the contending on the left wing on the day previous. Every man did his duty well.

The First and Second Kentucky, in the fight to-day, were the men for the position they occupied. They, as well as the Sixth, were under a galling fire for not less than five hours, yet when the enemy thought proper to turn their faces toward the "most sacred soil of Mississippi" they were ready and eager to follow, which they did with great alacrity.

The Fifty-fourth Zouave Regiment were at their post in the thicket of the fight. Also the Fifty-seventh, and remembered that Ohio wished all her sons to do their duty.

Among those who thronged the river bank at different times during the battle, I could not find one of these regiments present, except those who were wounded, and who, in consequence, had been sent back by their officers.

As a total, I would set down our killed, during the two days' fight at near one thousand, and our wounded at about thirty-five hundred. I find but few, who have an equal opportunity of judging, but set my estimate at too low a figure. Many of the wounded are trivially injured, and will soon be able to again perform the duties of the soldier's life. No correct estimate can be made within the next five days, as it will require some time to gather the wounded together, and inter the dead. The confusion of the hour at which I write, so early after the close of the battle, prevents any more accuracy than I have given in this particular.

You will, no doubt, have learned the names of many of the wounded officers, sent you by telegraph, before my letter reaches you. I consequently shall pay no attention to the rumors in that direction to-night. I learn, to-night, that Gen. LEW. WALLACE is killed, but upon investigation, I find that it is Col. W. H. H. WALLACE, of Illinois, who had been left in command of the force of Gen. SMITH, whom I have referred to previously as being confined by sickness at Savannah. His presence would have been a great benefit on this occasion.

I found, even at the end of the first day's fighting, that many of our surgeons were missing. They were known to have been at the hospital tents at the period in which the battle opened, but after that time they were not to be found. After the retreat of the enemy had begun, and those of the sick who had been left in the hospitals were again under the protection of our troops, they stated that the rebels had forced the surgeons away with them, in order that they might attend to their own wounded. I have no doubt they greatly needed their services.

The ground upon which this most bloody battle was fought is known as Pittsburgh Landing, and is situated in Harding County, two hundred and forty miles from the mouth of the Tennessee River, and about ten miles from the Alabama border. It occupies an eminence of some fifty feet above the river, and has but two houses, both of which were riddled by the shells of the gunboats when the National troops first arrived several weeks since. It was the main outlet, previous to the building of the Memphis and Charleston Railway, for the transportation by steamer of all the produce raised in the vicinity of Corinth, and the more interior portions of the State.

The ground beyond the eminence, stretched away along a broad ridge, which was pierced at intervals by deep ravines, running mostly in a southwesterly direction, and covered with scrub-oak, growing so close together that it was impossible for either infantry or cavalry to press through them and at the same time preserve any kind of order. In this scrub-oak, or "black-jack," the enemy kept themselves as much hidden from sight as possible. From the river bank to the furthest line of the National camps there were but three open fields, of from fifteen to twenty-five acres each, and it was when the enemy endeavored to cross these, into the heavier forest on the top of the ridge, that our troops were enabled to do them the most damage.

The rebel loss in killed must have been nearly double the estimate I have made as to our own. Their wounded is also very great in numbers, although perhaps not so great in proportion, as Minié balls are more fatal than those usually fired from Mississippi rifles, the old Harper's Ferry, or even the Algiers rifle, of which they seemed to have a large number.

I am of opinion that the rebels have fought their last grand fight in this vicinity. That they will make no stand at Corinth is evident from the fact that the surrender of Island No. 10 must immediately follow this defeat—because with the Memphis and Charleston railway in our possession, we shall be able to throw the forces of Gen. POPE on their left, while the entire force now here will be in front of them eager for another trial as to bravery, endurance and military skill.

Their last effort may be to make a rally in some more southern portion of either Alabama or Mississippi, where the hotter climate may make it unsafe for our troops to pursue them. This is, however, a matter for Gen. BEAUREGARD and circumstances to determine, Gen. ALGERNON SIDNEY JOHNSTON not being in the consultation, having been sent by some well directed shot to a hotter climate than that of even the cotton-growing States of the Gulf border.

One strange feature in the battle was, that neither yesterday nor to-day have I seen many prisoners. On our side it did not seem to be a contest for captives. It was a life and death struggle to us, and the rebels seemed to entertain the same idea as to themselves. I do not believe that more than one hundred prisoners were taken on the rest during the battle of both days. All I know is, that if prisoners were taken, I do not see how they disposed of them.

In furnishing the above outline of the great battle at Pittsburgh Landing, your correspondent has been guided by his own observations, and has set down nothing but such matters as came under his own views. In regard to the disposal of the troops, and the different movements of the army, they are recorded as he could judge of them himself, without counsel from any of the generals of the day, they having sufficient to occupy their attention without being bothered by newspaper correspondents of any character or calibre. The field of occupation, though not large, was the hotter in consequence, and at times it was found necessary to retire, in order to obtain a little air not quite so much impregnated with the flavor of gunpowder or lead.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF PITTSBURGH BATTLE EXPECTED SOON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

The telegraph line to Savanna, Tenn., was completed last Tuesday, but it has been broken and carried away, so that communication is not now perfect. The Department, up to 10 o'clock to-night, received no further information from Pittsburgh Landing than has already appeared in the newspapers.

As Gen. HALLECK is near the scene of the last battle, an official account is very soon expected.

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS.

The First Day's Fight and its Results.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

The United States gunboat *Reliance* arrived here this morning, with the schooner *Hartford*, captured off the mouth of the Wicomico River. A copy of the Richmond *Whig* of the 8th was found on board, which has been furnished to the *American*. It contains the following dispatches in reference to the battle in Tennessee, all being dated on the 6th, and giving accounts of the Sunday fight only:

BEAUREGARD'S BULLETIN TO THE REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT.

BATTLE-FIELD OF SHILOH, April 6, *via* CORINTH AND CHATTANOOGA.

Gen. S. Coop., Adjutant-General:

We have this morning attacked the enemy in a strong position in front of Pittsburgh, and after a severe battle of ten hours, thanks to Almighty God, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, including our Commander-in-Chief, Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who fell gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General-Commanding.

DISPATCHES TO THE MOBILE PRESS.

MOBILE, Monday, April 7.

Special dispatches to the *Advertiser* and *Register*, dated yesterday afternoon, say that the battle continues fierce and furious, the enemy stubbornly resisting their fate, while the Southerners continue to press upon them with resistless determination, slowly but surely forcing them back. Our loss is heavy, but our men are in good spirits, and are thoroughly up to the work in hand. All right well; but the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana troops display great gallantry. The Twenty-first Alabama covered themselves with glory. This regiment captured two batteries. The First Louisiana Regiment of regulars took a battery. Gen. BUSHROD, one of the Fort Donelson prisoners, who subsequently escaped, is wounded.

SUNDAY NIGHT.

The enemy are in full retreat, and the Confederates in hot pursuit. I write from the enemy's camp, and on Federal paper. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken, and we expect to capture the greater part of the Federal army. We are driving them back on the river, and shall kill or capture the entire army. The battle is still raging with terrible fury. We have captured PRENTISS, and a large number of officers. Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON fell at 2½ o'clock; one of his legs was torn by a shell, and a Minié ball struck him in the body. He died while gallantly and steadily leading our victorious troops. Gen. BEAUREGARD now commands the army. He says this is a second Manassas fight. Gen. BUELL was not in time to take part in the action. Gen. GRANT was in command of the Federal forces.

MEMPHIS, Monday, April 7.

A dispatch from Corinth, dated yesterday, (Sunday,) says the great battle commenced at daylight this morning. The Yankees were driven back two miles. Our victorious columns are still advancing. The First Louisiana Regiment has taken one Federal battery, and several others have been captured. Col. WILLIAMS, of Memphis, was killed. Gen. PRENTISS was captured. He says they have thirty-five thousand men on the field, and eighteen batteries, nearly all of which have been captured. Gen. BUELL had a portion of his force at Duck Creek. We have the enemy's camp, and all their ammunition, stores, &c. The battle was a very severe one, and the loss on both sides is heavy. The fighting is still going on.

Gen. POLK is in the advance. Gens. PRENTISS, GRANT, SHERMAN, MCCLERNAND, WALLACH and SMITH commanded the Federals. Gen. SMITH was sick. Two thousand prisoners have been taken, and sent to our rear. It is reported here that our forces are fighting BUELL to-day, (Monday.) Gen. CLARK and Col. BROWN, of Mississippi, and Col. RICHARDSON, of Missouri were wounded. The Federals have been driven to the river, and are attempting to cross in transports. Many prisoners are still being brought in.

JEFF. DAVIS TO TAKE THE FIELD.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

On Monday JEFF. DAVIS addressed some wounded soldiers, and said *he intended to share their fate on the next battle-field*, and, come weal or woe, he would be with them; and whatever might betide—whether victory or defeat ensued—of one thing he assured them, "the cause is safe; we'll conquer in the end."

GEN. GLADDEN WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

The Richmond *Whig* contains a dispatch announcing that the rebel Gen. GLADDEN lost his left arm in the battle of Sunday.

[Gen. GLADDEN went to Mexico as Major of the Palmetto Regiment, and came home as Colonel.—ED. TIMES.]

VAN DORN REPORTED NEAR MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 12.

Arrivals from Ironton say that the rebel General, VAN DORN, is at Pittman's Ferry, on the Currant River, near the Missouri line, with 10,000 or 12,000 troops, awaiting reinforcements.

THE CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, NEW-MADRID, Mo., April 9, 1862.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck:

The canal across the peninsula opposite Island No. 10, and for the idea of which I am indebted to Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, was completed by Col. BISSELL'S Engineer Regiment, and four steamers were brought through on the night of the 6th. The heavy batteries I had thrown up below Tiptonville completely commanded the lowest point of the high ground on the Tennessee shore, entirely cutting off the enemy's retreat by water; his retreat by land has never been possible through the swamp.

On the night of the 4th, Capt. WALKE, of the navy, ran the enemy's batteries at Island No. 10, with the gunboat *Carondelet*, and reported to me here. On the night of the 6th, the gunboat *Pittsburgh* also ran the blockade. Our transports were brought into the river from the bayou, where they had been kept concealed, at daylight on the 7th, and PAINE'S Division loaded. The canal has been a prodigiously laborious work. It was twelve miles long, six miles of which were through heavy timber, which had to be sawed off by hand, four feet under water.

The enemy has lined the opposite shore with batteries, extending from Island No. 10 to Tiptonville, Merriweather Landing, to prevent the passage of the river by this army.

I directed Capt. WALKE to run down with the two gunboats at daylight, on the 7th, to a point selected for crossing, and silence the enemy's batteries near it. He performed the service gallantly, and I here bear testimony to the thorough and brilliant manner in which this officer discharged his difficult duties with me, and to the hearty and earnest zeal with which, at all hazards, he coöperated with me.

As soon as he signaled me, the boats containing PAINE'S Division moved out from the landing, and began to cross the river. The passage of this wide, furious river by our large force, was one of the most magnificent spectacles I ever witnessed. By twelve o'clock that night, the 7th, all the forces designed to cross the river were over, without delay or accident.

As soon as we commenced to cross, the enemy began to evacuate Island No. 10, and his batteries along the shore. The divisions were pushed forward to Tiptonville as fast as they landed, PAINE'S leading. The enemy was driven before him, and although they made several attempts to form in line of battle and make a stand, PAINE did not once deploy his columns. The enemy was pushed all night vigorously, until at four o'clock, A. M., he was driven back upon the swamps and forced to surrender.

Three Generals, seven Colonels, seven regiments, several battalions of infantry, five companies of artillery, over one hundred heavy siege guns, twenty-four pieces of field artillery, an immense quantity of ammunition and supplies, several thousand stand of small arms, a great number of tents, horses, wagons, etc., etc., have fallen into our hands.

Before abandoning Island No. 10 the enemy sunk the gunboat *Grampus* and six of his transports. These last I am raising, and expect to have ready for service in a few days. The famous floating battery was scuttled and turned adrift with all her guns aboard: she was captured and run aground in shoal water by our forces at New-Madrid.

Our success is complete and overwhelming. Our troops, as I expected, behaved gloriously. I will in my full report endeavor to do full justice to all. Brig.-Gens. PAINE, STANLEY and HAMILTON crossed the river and conducted their divisions with untiring activity and skill. I am especially indebted to them. Gen. PAINE, fortunate in having the advance, exhibited unusual vigor and courage, and had the satisfaction to receive the surrender of the enemy. Of Col. BISSELL, of the Engineer regiment, I can hardly say too much. Full of resources, untiring and determined, he labored night and day, and completed a work which will be a monument of enterprise and skill.

We have crossed this great river with a large army, the banks of which were lined with batteries of the enemy to oppose our passage; have pursued and captured all his forces and material of war, and have not lost a man, nor met an accident.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

THE SPOILS AT NO. 10.

CAIRO, Friday, April 11.

Yesterday two splendid batteries of rifled guns were found in the woods below Island No. 10. Large amounts of property, consisting of horses, wagons and arms, are being daily brought in by our men.

OPERATIONS ON THE GULF COAST.

Pass Christian, Mississippi, Occupied by Our Forces—Narrow Escape of Three Hundred Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

A dispatch, dated Mobile 5th, says the enemy shelled Pass Christian yesterday, landed 2,400 men and twelve 4-pound howitzers. Our force was 300 men and two howitzers. We made a narrow escape.

Reported Surrender of Fort Craig.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 8th, has the following:

"A letter has been received at New-Orleans, from San Antonio, announcing the fall of Fort Craig by unconditional capitulation. Col. CANBY proposed that himself and command be permitted to depart, on condition that they pledge themselves not to serve during the war; but Gen. SIBLEY insisted on an unconditional surrender."

THE REBEL STEAMER MERRIMAC

Her Second Appearance in Hampton Roads.

How the Three Vessels were Captured.

Wary Manœuvering of the Iron-clad Champions.

The Merrimac Evidently Afraid of an Engagement.

Effectiveness of the Rifled Cannon Aboard the Naugatuck.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 11—2 P. M.

The return of pleasant weather, to-day, brought the *Merrimac*, as was generally anticipated. She had been seen three days ago under steam at Craney Island, and as the evening of yesterday promised that the storm had exhausted itself, few were surprised this morning at the announcement that she was in sight coming down.

The alarm gun was fired at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock, and as soon as the appearance of the *Merrimac* was generally known, the docks, beach, ramparts of the Fortress, and other points commanding a view were crowded with spectators.

The *Merrimac*, after showing herself beyond Sewell's Point, appeared to be heading this way. She did not long continue on this course, however, but turned toward James River, followed by six other gunboats, which had come round the Point in her company. Of the latter, the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* were recognized. Among the others were supposed to be the *Raleigh* and *Teazer*.

Arriving at a point about half way between Sewell's Point and Newport's News Point, and near the place where the French war vessels *Gassendi* and *Catinet*, and the English steamer *Rinaldo* had placed themselves early in the morning, the whole fleet came to a stop, while the *Jamestown*, followed, at some distance, by the *Yorktown* and a small tug, continued on her course.

The intention of the *Jamestown* was not at first perceived. As she came around, leaving Newport's News on her left, it was seen that her object was to capture two brigs and a schooner which were anchored near the shore, about two miles from the Point. This was done without the slightest difficulty, and the assistance of the small tug being rendered, the three prizes were taken off under the rebel flag.

The whole affair was concluded in less than half an hour, and the *Jamestown* having rejoined the fleet, was ordered to tow the prizes to Craney Island. Taking one brig in tow astern, and the others alongside, she moved slowly away.

Slightly alarmed at this bold dash, quite a number of schooners in the upper harbor availed themselves of a favorable wind and sailed.

Up to this time the rebel fleet has remained in the position in which they first placed themselves, and nothing more has been done. The tide is now out, and probably no new movement will be made for some hours. If the *Merrimac* should then see fit to pay us a visit she will be appropriately received.

The names of the two brigs captured are the *Sabao*, of Providence, R. I., and the *Marcus*, of Stockton, Me. The former was loaded with hay, on private account, and the latter was chartered by the Government, but had been unloaded. The name of the schooner has not been ascertained. The Captains of the two brigs escaped to the shore in a small boat, with four of the crew of the *Marcus*. Two men were left on board the latter, and six on board the *Sabao*, who made no efforts to lower a boat to escape. They were all taken prisoners, together with the crew of the schooner.

It is said that the captured vessels were ordered last night to move down the harbor for safety.

The schooner *Harmony*, used as a water boat by Mr. NOYES, Government contractor for supplying water to the fleet, happened to be alongside one of the French men-of-war when the *Merrimac* made her appearance, and was taken under protection of the French flag, thus escaping capture. Mr. NOYES has previously lost by capture two schooners, employed as water boats by him.

LATER.

The *Jamestown* returned from Craney Island at 3 o'clock.

Not a shot was fired until 4 o'clock, when the *Merrimac* fired three shots in the direction of Hampton Creek. The *Naugatuck* and *Octorara* which had been stationed in that vicinity, replied with a number of shots, all of which fell near the rebel fleet.

The whole fleet led by the *Merriwac* then returned to the Elizabeth River.

The name of the schooner captured is the *Emily*. She was from Washington, with sutler's stores.

A passenger steamboat filled with spectators came out of Elizabeth River this afternoon, and a number of small sailboats could be seen through the day, off Sewell's Point.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

The following is the account given of the day's operations by the *American's* correspondent:

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 11.

I said two days since that we were looking for the *Merrimac* and sunshine together. Both are here this morning. The day opened bright and clear, with the broad expanse of Hampton Roads almost unruffled by a wave. About 7 o'clock a signal gun from the *Minnesota* turned all eyes towards Sewell's Point, and coming out from under the land, almost obscured by the dim haze, the *Merrimac* was seen, followed by the *Yorktown*, *Jamestown*, and four smaller vessels, altogether seven in number. There was instantaneous activity among the transports and vessels in the upper Roads to get out of the way. Steamboats, several of which were crowded with troops, moved down out of danger. Steamtugs ran whistling and screaming, towing strings of vessels behind them, whilst sloops, schooners and brigs took advantage of what air there was, got up sail, and moved out of harm's way. In the course of an hour the appearance of the crowded roads was greatly altered. The forests of masts between the fortress and Sewall's Point disappeared, and the broad, open expanse of water bore on its surface only the rebel fleet, and two French and one English men-of-war, which, with steam up, still maintained their position.

Half-past 8 o'clock.—For the last hour the manœuvres of the rebel fleet have apparently been directed toward decoying our fleet up toward Sewall's Point. When the *Merrimac* first appeared, she stood directly across the mouth of Elizabeth River, followed by her consorts, as if they were bound to Newport's News. The *Merrimac* approached the English sloop-of-war, and after apparently communicating with her, fell slowly around, and moved back toward her consorts in the rear. The English and French vessels then moved up, as if they had been informed that the Lower Roads were to be the scene of conflict and they had been warned to get out of the range. For an hour the rebel fleet kept changing position, without making any decided advance in any direction. On our part, no movement was made. The *Minnesota* moved up, and lay-to, but quietly near her usual anchorage. The *Naugatuck* (Navassa Sealer) came out and took position alongside the *Monitor*. Signals were made between our vessels, the fort and the Rip Raps, but no movement was made. Curiosity grew rapidly into suspense.

At length the *Yorktown* moved rapidly up, and after advancing well toward Newport's News, steamed rapidly toward Hampton. The object was then seen to be the capture of three sailing vessels—two brigs and a schooner—transports which were lying either aground or had not been furnished with a steam-tug, in order to make their escape. The bold impudence of the manœuvre contrasted with the apparent apathy of our fleet, excited surprise and indignation. There was a rebel boat, not built for war purposes, leaving the protection of the *Merrimac* and her consorts, where it appeared to unprofessional eyes she could easily be cut off, and yet no attempt was made on our part to do it. Of course there were good reasons for this policy, though the crowd "could not see" them. The *Yorktown* then steamed rapidly along the beach from Newport's News to Hampton, sent a boat to each of the vessels, which were apparently deserted by their crews, and steamed toward the three. A small tugboat, loaded with troops, followed, whilst the *Jamestown* laid off about a mile distant.

Nine o'clock.—The rebel tugboat has made fast to the largest brig and is towing her off. The *Yorktown* is still in the bend above Hampton. The *Naugatuck* has moved up, and is apparently getting within range of the *Yorktown*. There is no other move on the part of our fleet. Our inaction seems unaccountable except upon the supposition that the desire is to get the rebels still further down.

Half-past 9 o'clock.—The rebels have accomplished the capture of three vessels, the *Yorktown* towing off two of them, and the tug taking hold of the third. Not a shot was fired on either side. The *Merrimac* maintains her position [about half-way between Sewall's and Pig Points. One of the French steamers is coming down to the Lower Roads. She has a water-schooner in tow, which was alongside her when the *Merrimac* appeared. One of our gunboats went up along the shore toward Hampton, but too late to prevent the capture of the three vessels, if that was the purpose. The *Yorktown* and tug towed the prizes well up toward Norfolk, when small tugs came out and took charge of them. Upon one of the brigs they hoisted the American flag at half-mast.

Half-past 10 o'clock.—There is no change in the position of affairs. The rebel fleet lies in line of battle, stretching from Sewell's Point up towards Pig Point. The *Merrimac* is black with men, who cluster on the ridge of her iron roof. The other vessels are also thronged with men. In all, the rebels show twelve craft—all except the *Merrimac*, *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* being insignificant tugboats.

The *Jamestown* is armed with an iron prow, which can be seen protruding about six feet beyond the water line of her bow. The position is simply on of defiance on both sides. The rebels are challenging us to come up to their field of battle and we are daring them to come down. The French and English vessels still lay up beyond the rebels, the French vessels not more than a mile from the *Merrimac*, and the Englishman further up. Not a shot has yet been fired by either party.

Twelve o'clock M.—No fight yet. The *Merrimac* occasionally shifts her position, but does not come further out. The *Yorktown* and some of the smaller tugs have gone up to Norfolk.

Two o'clock.—The position of affairs has not changed, and there seems to be little probability of any fight to-day. The *Merrimac* and all the rebel fleet keep their position, and so does our fleet. It is possible that the rebels may come down with the flood tide, in an hour or two hence; but it looks as if both parties hesitated to assume the offensive.

The events of this morning are much commented on, and have caused considerable feeling of irritation, and some humiliation. Beyond the capture of three transports, the demonstration of the rebel fleet has been little more than a reconnoissance; it cannot but be concluded, however, that the rebels have had the best of the affair. The capture of the three prizes was a bold affair, and we can well imagine the "hurrah" with which their arrival at Norfolk was greeted. Whether they might not have been saved and the rebels have been made to suffer for their temerity, is a point upon which I shall not venture a decided opinion. Their position was close in to the beach, about half way between Hampton and Newport's News, and from four to five miles distant from the position of the *Merrimac*. A light draught gunboat or two, sent up in time, might have saved them. The *Naugatuck* started, but a little too late to be of any effectual service.

Of course the naval authorities are acting upon some concerted plan, and under definite orders, the carrying out of which are considered of more importance than saving two or three small vessels. The capture was effected almost under the bows of the French and English cruisers, and we may be sure that our National prestige was not increased in their eyes by what they saw.

Half-past 4 o'clock P. M.—For some hours the *Merrimac* had continued moving about, sometimes advancing toward the *Monitor*, as if challenging her to combat, and then again falling back. About an hour since she moved over in the direction of Hampton and fired a shot toward the gunboat *Octorara*, lying in the bend near Hampton, and full four miles distant. The shot fell at least a mile short; the *Octorara* immediately replied, but her shots also fell short, though well in line; the *Naugatuck* then took part and discharged her rifled gun, making a splendid shot, but the ball fell beyond the *Merrimac* full half a mile.

The *Nangatuck* then fired at the rebel gunboats *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, which were lying beyond the *Merrimac;* the practice was excellent and her guns showed extraordinary length of range. Turning her attention from the *Merrimac*, her shots were all directed at the rebel gunboats, and of four which fired all appeared to strike near the object aimed at.

The rebel vessels fell slowly back, and firing soon ceased. The practice and prowess of the *Naugatuck's* rifled gun excited great admiration, and if brought into play this morning would probably have prevented the rebels from capturing any prizes. As I close, at 5 P. M., the firing has ceased, and the *Merrimac* appeared to be returning to Craney Island. We look for warm work to-morrow.

Half-past 5 o'clock.—All the rebel fleet are moving off towards Norfolk.

THE MERRIMAC AFRAID TO VENTURE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

A dispatch to the Secretary of War, from Gen. WOOL, says:

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 12—5 P. M.

The *Merrimac* has been stationary near Sewall's Point all day, but in plain sight.

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

The Rebel Forces Concentrating in the Northwestern Part of the State—Illness of Gen. Sigel, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 12.

It is reported that the rebels have withdrawn their forces from Northwestern Arkansas, and concentrating them at Pocahontas, in the northeastern part of that State. Their force at that point is represented to be 10,000. The National forces, under Gen. STEELE, are between Greenville, Mo., and the Arkansas line, prepared to meet any movement the rebels may make.

Major-Gen. SIGEL has arrived from the Southwest, having been compelled to leave his command for a time on account of ill health.

SAMUEL ENGLE, who was banished from this city some time ago, by Gen. HALLECK, for attempting resistance to the military authorities, has returned to live undisputed in a community from which he had been so long proscribed. He is said to have taken the oath of allegiance, and given every assurance of future loyalty to the Government.

The Escape of the Nashville.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

A letter from Pattonsburg, N. C., to the Richmond *Whig*, says that the *Nashville* was taken to sea by Lieut. WM. C. WHITTLE, and that *she was taken to Charleston* to be delivered to her new owners.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The Weather once more Favorable for Military Operations.

Heavy Reinforcements Received by the Rebels.

SUCCESSFUL BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE.

Compliments to the National Troops.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Saturday, April 12.

The sun shone brightly yesterday and to-day, much to the relief of the thousands of soldiers who are compelled to sleep in the open air. The roads are still in very bad condition.

The rebels still continue to open with artillery whenever they discover a picket post, to which our guns never reply.

The rebel forces have been greatly increased within the last two days. On Thursday several vessels were seen to land troops at Yorktown, and also at Gloucester, opposite, which place has not been occupied up to this time. Reinforcements have also been received from Norfolk by way of the James River.

The balloon reconnoissance made yesterday, by Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, shows that the rebels had materially strengthened their works since the advance of the National troops, and that many additional guns had been placed in position. He reached an altitude of five thousand feet, affording an unobstructed view as far as Williamsburgh and Norfolk.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has written a letter highly complimenting the Sixth Maine Regiment for their gallant behavior while making a reconnoissance on Warwick River. Similar honors have also been bestowed on the Berdan Sharpshooters, by Gen. PORTER, for their conduct while acting as skirmishers during the advances. They now do picket duty in front of the enemy's works, and many a rebel has fallen from the bullets of their unerring rifles.

Among the wounded in the Division Hospital is private FRED. KOWALSKI, of the Mississippi Battalion, who was shot through the lungs while deserting from the enemy.

Capt. SPAULDING, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, was severely wounded, on Thursday, in the left shoulder.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. MAGRUDER.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

The Richmond *Whig* contains news from Yorktown that Gen. MAGRUDER, with his staff, was at the "Lee House," near Lee's Mills, on Sunday, and came near being captured or killed by Gen. KEYES. The horse of one of his staff was killed under him, in his flight, by a shell.

THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS AT SHIP POINT.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

EIGHT MILES FROM YORKTOWN, Va., REBEL FORT, SHIP POINT, Wednesday Evening, April 9.

One week ago yesterday, the Fourteenth Louisiana, under Lieut.-Col. JONES; a battalion of Virginia troops, Col. TOMLIN, from James City and Charles City; five batteries of artillery, Capt. SMITH'S; the Hampton Grays, raised in Hampton, and Capt. RICHARDSON'S, from James City, constituted the rebel force at this place. On the 2d of April, these troops left here for Great Bethel, and said they would "be back in a few days;" from Bethel, they immediately marched to "Winn's Mills," about two miles this side of Yorktown.

Before the fight at Big Bethel, last June, a picket guard came down here every day from a camp located some five miles in the interior. Soon after the fight, the First North Carolina, Col. HILL, from Raleigh, N. C., came down, and pitched their tents here in the Pine Grove. They remained here without any artillery until their time expired, in September, when they left and went home.

In October, the Fourteenth Louisiana, under Col. ZULASKOSKI, a Polish officer of great military ability, came here, and were followed by the Virginia infantry and artillery, Col. ZULASKOSKI in command; he set at work immediately to fortify the Point, and constructed four forts at a distance of about three hundred yards apart, around the landing point, and which would completely command the channel.

The one on the right was built for ten guns, each of the others for but one gun; the works are scientifically laid out, and the soil admirably adapted for making a fort—it is a hard, tough clay; a trench twelve feet wide, filled with water, in front of the whole line, which is a mile long, makes it impossible for it ever to have been carried in front by storm; around the embrasures the banks are covered with turf eighteen inches thick; the banks of clay are fifteen to twenty feet wide; around the embrasures are "rat-holes," for the men to crawl in to avoid shells; the powder magazines were also under the trenches.

In the latter part of November, three heavy siege guns were mounted, but about New Year they were hauled away toward Yorktown, and since then they have had nothing but field artillery.

Col. ZULASKOSKI was a severe disciplinarian, and his regiment was made up of all nations. Most of them were of the Catholic faith. He said that idleness was the ruin of an army, and so he forced the men to build the forts, and the whole Winter, nearly, did he keep them at work—draining, building forts, huts, &c.: every day he made them work at something.

This made him unpopular with the body of the men, but the result is a fine row of intrenchments, a camp finely drained, a church, huts, warehouses, sheds, &c., regularly laid out and systematically built. The huts are of logs, brick chimneys, and shingle roofs; all the timber, &c., cut in the woods, not half a mile from the camp. A saw-mill a short distance off furnished good boards, out of which panel doors have been made. The huts have good windows in them—the horse stables have shingle roofs. The Colonel's headquarters were with the men; in his hut is a handsome table, made from pitch-pine. It is now occupied by my friend, Dr. J. HOWARD TAYLOR, Brigade Surgeon. Many of the buildings have fancy boards along the eaves. The Quartermaster's storeroom is a two-story concern.

The church, over which is a cross, is about fifty feet by twenty-five; in one end is an altar, seats, &c., that would do credit to a town in the West. It is now used as a hospital. These buildings are all in the centre of the fort.

In the front of them are three graves. Around one is a handsome pine fence, and a pencil-mark informs me that it is Private MORAN, of the First N. C. In the woods close by are the graves of eight of the Louisiana Regiment, who died during the Winter. The lively manner that the Colonel kept his men employed during the Winter preserved them in a healthy condition. About six weeks ago he resigned because the authorities at Richmond refused to make him a Brigadier-General.

Lieut.-Col. JONES then took command. When they left here they told the farmer who lived here that they were going down to Bethel to give the Yankees a pounding, and would be back in a few days. This accounts for the fact of the huts and everything being left in good condition when MCCLELLAN marched on them. They made a forced march to "Winn's Mills," and had not time to come here to destroy the huts. They have no tents, and must suffer intensely during this storm which is now raging with such severity.

Our troops look upon them as a godsend, and are nestled in them, huge fires blazing upon the hearths, and the wind howling through the pines as though it were the depth of Winter.

The house we are now writing in was, but a short time ago, used by Gen. MAGRUDER, this being his head quarters. When he left he informed the owner that the Yankees were coming down here, but he would make "*every house* between Hampton and Richmond *a hospital*, and *every field a graveyard*, before they reached their Capital." He has not done so the first twenty-five miles—what he will do for the next seventy, remains to be seen.

The peach trees are out in blossom. Another week will give us pasture for our horses, and the trees will be out in leaf.

The roads are in an awful condition, but a day or two will remedy that, as the soil is a sandy loam.

There is no great wealth around here. The man who owns the place from which we write informs us he has about two hundred acres and a dozen slaves. Before the war he thinks it was worth about fifty dollars an acre. He has a family of about nine, and his only son is in the rebel army. He never had anything to sell. It took all he could raise to keep his family and slaves. All live on corn cakes, bacon, fish and oysters, and trade off chickens and corn for slave clothes and groceries. This is about a fair sample of the residents of this region.

There are important military movements, but we cannot speak of them at present. We would advise the public to rest easy. We are all safe now, and when an advance is made in some future time we will have no repetition of the Bethel tragedy. The rebel force in front of us is said to be thirty to forty thousand, and they are bringing up large numbers of reinforcements from Norfolk and Richmond, by boats, and unloading them above.

Should we drive them from their line here, they will make a stand at Williamsburgh, and there will be a fight. We will have a [illegible] and bloody fight. The [illegible] must, where it will, run to defend their capital from us. Our men are [illegible] and anxious to meet the enemy, and they do not fear the result. It must be decided.

The men are willing and eager to change places with the rebels at the [illegible].

The rebels have a large force of cavalry. With these, along their front; but our men, or [illegible], keep them at their distance.

We want a wheat, which can be made in three hours out of the [illegible], &c., now here. The storm continues to rage, and it is to be hoped that [illegible] wind subsides something will be done. [illegible] of wagons, &c., are lying along the [illegible] landing. The horses are picketed [illegible] to swim to the shore. The stores, &c., are brought in in small boats. All the work is done [illegible] by soldiers; no contrabands are used.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Completion of a Bridge over Cedar Creek—Brisk Skirmishing with the Rebels.

EDWARDS, Va., Friday, April 11.

The bridge across Cedar Creek at this place is completed.

A private in the Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment was shot on picket duty by the rebels to-day.

A foraging party was attacked by a detachment of ASHBY'S Cavalry forty strong, who were repulsed.

One man died from exposure during the storm.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of Transports Locust Point and Parkersburgh.

The steam transport *Locust Point*, Capt. FRENCH, from Port Royal, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing dates to the 7th inst. She sailed in company with the steamship *Parkersburgh*, for New-York, with the mails. The *Cahawba* would sail for New-York on the 10th.

There had been no arrivals of transports since the sailing of the *Atlantic*. Nothing of importance had transpired since our last dates. The health of the troops was as before—good.

The United States steam-transport *Parkersburg*, Capt. HARTLEY, also arrived last night from Port Royal, sailing from thence the 7th inst. She furnishes no further intelligence. She brings the mails and fourteen passengers.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Capt. Henry Hayne, of Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Lewis J. Mate, [illegible] United States Navy, Lieut. Metcalf, of [illegible] Connecticut Light Battery, Hon. C. Coffman, [illegible] Sanitary Staff at Port Royal, Mr. James [illegible] and nine in steerage.

Death of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

NEWARK, Saturday, April 12.

Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN died at 2 o'clock to-day, at his residence, in New-Brunswick, New-Jersey.

New Counterfeit.

BOSTON, Friday, April 11.

Well executed counterfeit $100 bills on the Tolland County Bank, Conn., are in circulation. The Suffolk Bank has detected about $5,000 of this counterfeit within the past few days.

Sailing of the Jura.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 12.

The steamship *Jura*, Capt. AITON, sailed at 3½ o'clock P. M. for Liverpool.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broad